

ANNALS OF IOWA.

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3D SERIES

HISTORIC SITES TO BE SUBMERGED.

BY J. P. CRUIKSHANK.

While the construction of the gigantic power dam across the Mississippi river at Keokuk will be, when completed, the greatest industrial achievement of the age, and second only to the Panama Canal as an engineering feat, it will cause the destruction of over five million dollars worth of property, including the old government canal, locks and buildings, and cause to be submerged several historic sites and landmarks of more than passing interest to pioneers, early river men and observers of Iowa history in general. Lost property can be restored or it can be replaced by its equivalent or something better, but local history and sentiment require a visible reminder to keep them fully alive, especially in the minds of those born after the pioneer period. However, sentiment must give way to progress, for progress makes history and the latter inspires sentiment. Yet a nation, State or locality should cultivate and cherish a proper sentiment for its historic sites, and if it be not always possible to preserve the important ones, they can and should be permanently marked. Nations, in a measure, grow, progress and flourish, in proportion to their knowledge of and pride in their history, to the end that the good may be emulated and the bad avoided.

It is no discredit to our State that we have no great battlefields to mark and keep green in our memories. To one who is not too militant in his ideas, greater is the glory that there are none of any consequence. While it is not the purpose of the writer to delve in general into the history of the southeastern corner of Iowa and adjacent territory, it is not out of place in this connection to make the bold statement that the locality within a radius of say twenty-five miles of the

town of Montrose at the head of the Mississippi river rapids is richer in history than any equal territory in the State or similarly situated as to adjacent States. The brief mention of some of these historic sites and the facts that have made the region famous in local history will suffice, it is hoped, to substantiate the statement:

The landing of Marquette and Joliet with a party of five voyagers on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in what was evidently the vicinity of the present town of Montrose on the 25th day of June, 1673;

The second settlement within the limits of the State of Iowa, at the site where Montrose now stands, near the close of the eighteenth century, by Louis Honore Tesson, and the planting of the first orchard in the State;

The arrival of Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike at the Tesson settlement on the 20th day of August, 1805;

The establishment of old Fort Madison and trading post about ten miles above the head of the rapids, in 1808-9 by Lieut. Alpha Kingsley, and the continued occupation thereof by a garrison of one or more companies of government troops until the same was besieged by the Indians for the last time, evacuated and burned September 3, 1813;

The construction of the stockade and trading station, sometimes called Fort Johnson, at what is now the town of Warsaw, Illinois, sixteen miles below the head of the rapids, in 1812;

The establishment of Fort Edwards at the last-named locality, in 1814, by Capt. Zachary Taylor, later President of the United States;

The settlement in 1820 at Pue-e-she-tuck, now the city of Keokuk, by Dr. Samuel Muir, a noted surgeon in the U. S. Army;

The establishing of a trading post in 1820 by Lemoliese at the mouth of a creek that still bears the name of the French trader, at a point now known as Sandusky;

The settlement two miles above the above-mentioned trading post, by another French trader, Maurice Blondeau, in the same year;

The settlement at Nashville, now Galland, two miles below Montrose, by the families of Dr. Isaac Galland and Dr. Isaac R. Campbell, in 1829, at which point, in 1831, the first school house in the State was built, and the first school taught therein by Berryman Jennings. However, a few scholars were taught at the house of Dr. Isaac Galland the year previous;

The establishment of Camp Des Moines, sometimes called Fort Des Moines, at the site of the Tesson settlement in 1834, with a garrison of three companies of U. S. Dragoons, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The barracks were constructed of logs and two or three post wells were sunk, one of which is still in use. It is the only relic left of this cantonment, and will be obliterated by the overflow when the power dam is completed;

The Mormon occupation of Nauvoo, Illinois, opposite Montrose, from 1840 to 1846, inclusive. This sect was led by Joseph Smith, the prophet, who caused to be erected the Mormon Temple, costing nearly one million dollars. The style of architecture was unique and not classical, but original in design. The prophet was assassinated while in jail at Carthage and his followers were practically expelled from Nauvoo and the Temple destroyed in 1846;

In the same block with the old Smith homestead, fronting on the river, at Nauvoo, is the Smith family cemetery. Here lie the remains of the only wife of the prophet, in a brick vault surmounted by a marble slab and almost hidden by shrubbery, vines and weeds. The prophet and his brother Hyrum are also buried here, but the exact spots are only known to the Mormon dignitaries, who have purchased the block embracing the Smith home and the cemetery, and are now actively engaged in raising a fund of twenty thousand dollars for an appropriate monument to mark the holy shrine. None of these Mormon landmarks will be affected by the flood;

Following in the wake of the Saints, there came, in 1849, from fair France, the Icarians, a communistic sect founded by Etienne Cabet, an exile, who gained considerable prominence in his native country as an agitator and writer. The com-

munity purchased and occupied many of the Mormon mansions, installed some excellent factories and undertook to rebuild the dismantled Temple, with the view to turning it into a playhouse or theater. As in every venture of this nature, dissensions arose among them and the greater portion withdrew from the Nauvoo community and settled in Adams county, Iowa, in 1854, and no longer exist as a community.

Returning to the historic sites and landmarks that will be flooded by the forty-mile lake formed by the back water above the dam, the most notable is the site of the old orchard and farm established by Louis Honore Tesson, on a part of the land granted to him by Spain, situated at the foot of picturesque Bluff Park, at the lower edge of Montrose. Tesson was a French-Canadian, who in 1796 obtained from Zeno Trudeau, Lieut. Governor of Upper Louisiana, acting under authority and by direction of the Governor-General at New Orleans, Baron de Carondelet, a grant of about six leagues of land covering the site above mentioned. The right to make the settlement was conditioned that Tesson should exert his influence to bring the Indians under subjection to the dominion of Spain and the religion of the Roman Catholic Church. "The permit required that he plant trees, sow seeds and instruct the Indians in agriculture, etc."

That Tesson planted apple trees, and that this was the first orchard in what is now the great agricultural State of Iowa, there is not a question of doubt. Persons still living have seen it and eaten of its fruit. It has been stated by local historians that the young trees were transported from St. Charles, Missouri, on the back of a mule, and that the original orchard numbered nearly one hundred trees. Inasmuch as they were what are known as seedlings, there is a strong possibility that the seeds were planted in the ground where they grew to maturity and bearing. This orchard was visited by Alexander Cruikshank, the father of the writer, in the fall of 1832, and his statement was that there were about fifteen bearing trees which were quite old and showing signs of decay at that time. Several trees were decayed and gone, and young sprouts were growing from the roots. These after-

ward grew into bearing trees, some of which were alive as late as 1870.

The late Col. J. C. Parrott, of Keokuk, was a Sergeant of the U. S. Dragoons, who were quartered at Camp Des Moines, now Montrose. In a published article, he stated that when the garrison was established there in 1834, there were unmistakable signs of previous occupation by civilized people. In addition to the orchard of a dozen or more seedling apple trees, the ground showed evidence of having been cultivated, and the ruins of two or three adobe chimneys were in evidence. It is evident that Tesson had carried out the stipulations in his grant, as to planting seeds and trees. The exact time of his settlement and subsequent abandonment of the place is not known. Neither is it known what success he had in teaching agriculture to the Indians and converting them to the Roman Catholic faith.

Lieutenant Pike, in his voyage up the Mississippi in 1805, gives an account of his ascending the Rapids in Des Moines:

The channel of which is a bad one is on the eastern side of the first two falls. It then passes under the third, crosses to the west side and ascends that side all the way to the Sac village.* We had passed the first and most difficult shoal, when we were met by William Ewing, an agent of the United States, residing at the Sac village, to instruct the Indians in agriculture. A French interpreter and fifteen men of the Sac nation came with Mr. Ewing in their canoes, with a United States flag, to assist me over the rapids. Taking a part of my load and putting two pilots in my barge, we soon reached Ewing's house at the village.

From this account, it would seem that the United States had an Indian agency on the Tesson grant, and it is possible that the French interpreter mentioned, might have been Tesson himself.

It was not generally known by the early settlers of Lee county that there was a government agency there at that early date. A search of the proper records at Washington may disclose something of the kind. Tesson does not seem to have made his venture a financial success, as he became in-

*The Sac village to which he refers was on the Tesson tract.

volved and his grant was sold under judgment at public outcry, May 15, 1803, for \$150.00 to Joseph Robidoux, Tesson's creditor, who sold the same to the Reddick heirs, whose title was confirmed in 1837 by decree of the United States Court. While the grant originally called for six leagues, the title to only one mile square was confirmed in the Reddick heirs. The plat of the town of Montrose comprises this section of land, and is surrounded on all sides except the river side, by a boulevard one hundred feet wide. The Tesson tract seems to be the first Spanish grant in what is now Iowa that was duly confirmed by the United States Government. The site of the old orchard is definitely located and it will be wholly submerged. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway right of way is to be changed from its present location between the old orchard and the river, to one on the west, cutting off a small corner of the orchard site.

Iowa is strictly an agricultural State, unquestionably more so than any other State in the Union. It would be a shame and a blot on her fair name, for her citizens to allow this historic birthplace of her greatest industry to be forever overflowed and hidden from view by the waters of the Mississippi without at least a mound and a marker thereon, safely above the surface of the water. The power dam corporation will be requested to raise a mound on the site of sufficient size and height, and as it can be done without much trouble and expense, it is believed that the request will be readily granted. The Legislature at its next session should be petitioned for an appropriation for a suitable monument or marker. There are public-spirited citizens who would also be willing to contribute to a fund in aid of such a laudable tribute. It should appeal to the Catholic Church of the State and to the Knights of Columbus, on account of the religious and patriotic sentiment, if for no other reason.

Another historic landmark, or river mark, that being the better term, which will be hidden from view by the flooding is what is known as Mechanic's Rock, lying near the Iowa shore about one mile below Montrose. This takes its name from the fact that the steamboat "Mechanic" was wrecked

thereon in 1830. The steamboat "Illinois" was also wrecked on this rock April 20, 1842. It formerly was farther from the shore and within the channel, and during high water was below the surface. It had done damage to a number of boats with inexperienced pilots. The year following the wreck of the "Mechanic," a number of river men, during a period of low water, moved the rock out of the channel by fastening huge iron chains around it, the motive power being twelve yoke of oxen.

Lying at the head of the rapids, for many years it was observed and used as a river gauge and told pilots whether it was safe for boats and rafts to go over the rapids. During low water it stood boldly out, as shown in the cut, but when hidden from view was an indication of a good stage of water and that it was safe for boats to pass over the rapids as they often did even after the canal was constructed.

It will be difficult to mark this historic rock, as the dam will raise the water several feet above the highest point. It would seem that the Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association and river men would be interested in providing some sort of a marker or reminder of this historic river monitor.

It is said that the unmarked grave of Lemoliese, the French trader and settler, at what is now Sandusky, on the Iowa shore, can be approximately, if not exactly, located by old residents of that locality and that the new water level will cause the site to be flooded. Such being the case, the site should be properly marked as a tribute to this pioneer and for the benefit of posterity.

The government canal, together with the retaining walls and embankments and locks, will be entirely submerged by the lake formed above the dam. The most important government buildings connected with the canal will be demolished and re-erected on new ground. The construction of the canal was commenced in 1868, and it was opened for steamboat traffic in August, 1877. The original cost to the Government was \$4,500,000.00. The additions, dry-dock, buildings, repairs and upkeep, have no doubt cost the Government two or

three millions more. The canal proper extends from Keokuk to Galland on the Iowa side, a distance of eleven miles, and has three locks. The building of the dam will reduce the number of locks to one, which will be constructed at the west end of the dam at the expense of the Mississippi River Power Company.

It is an interesting fact that Lieut. Robert E. Lee, afterwards Commander of the Confederate army, made the first survey of the Des Moines Rapids as early as 1837.

The exact location of the site of the first schoolhouse mentioned probably is unknown to any one now living. Capt. Washington Galland, now living in Keokuk, was a student at the school first taught in this primitive educational structure, but he has reached the age of eighty-five years and is almost completely deprived of his eye-sight. He no doubt can sufficiently remember the location so as to approximately establish the site. It is near the mouth of a small creek that empties into the Mississippi at what is known by the Indians as Ah-wi-petuck (Head of the Rapids) at what was for a long time known as Nashville and later as Galland. On account of its important historical interest and the fact that the State of Iowa has the smallest percentage of illiteracy of all the States, this site should be permanently marked, although there is a doubt whether the exact spot will be overflowed.

To E. R. Harlan, Curator of the Historical Department of Iowa, belongs the credit of first suggesting the marking of all these historic sites, with the exception of the site of the old orchard, that will be inundated by the long, deep lake soon to be formed.

The late Hon. D. F. Miller, a pioneer lawyer of Lee county, nearly forty years ago advocated enclosing the triangular block, known on the recorded plat of the town of Montrose as "Old Orchard" by a substantial iron fence and converting the same into a public park. It was through his instrumentality that George B. Dennison and wife conveyed the title to this Old Orchard block in 1874 to the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Montrose, in trust for the Old Settlers Associa-

tion of Lee County, Iowa, the deed for the same being duly recorded. The writer, with others, has long advocated the marking of this site by a suitable monument or tablet, and since it was first known that the demands of industrial progress will flood and hide it from view, such advocacy has almost developed into a mania.

MONTROSE—1847.

This flourishing little town is situated at the head of the lower rapids of the Mississippi—it was selected as a town site by the Sauk and Fox Indians more than seventy years ago, and soon became a village of considerable importance. The well known old Sauk chief Quash-que-me was the chief of the band who resided here. In the midst of its prosperity, and while two other Chiefs of the same confederated tribes of Sauks and Foxes were building up a considerable town on the opposite bank of the Mississippi where the city of Nauvoo now stands, the small-pox made its appearance in the village; its ravages were so alarming, and its fatalities so universal, that the inhabitants, struck with a superstitious panic, and believing that the devil had made his visible residence in their town, all who were able, fled in consternation from the frightful scene, leaving their dead unburied, and the sick and dying to their fate. In 1795 Louis Honrie Tesson made a settlement under the Spanish government a short distance below the town, where are yet to be seen a few old apple trees, the sprouts of the original trees planted by Tesson. Soon after Tesson settled at the old orchard, as it is called, the Indian town at Montrose was rebuilt, but never became as populous as it was at first. When we first visited it, about twenty years ago, its population did not exceed a hundred persons.—*Iowa Advocate and Half Breed Journal*, Montrose, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1847.

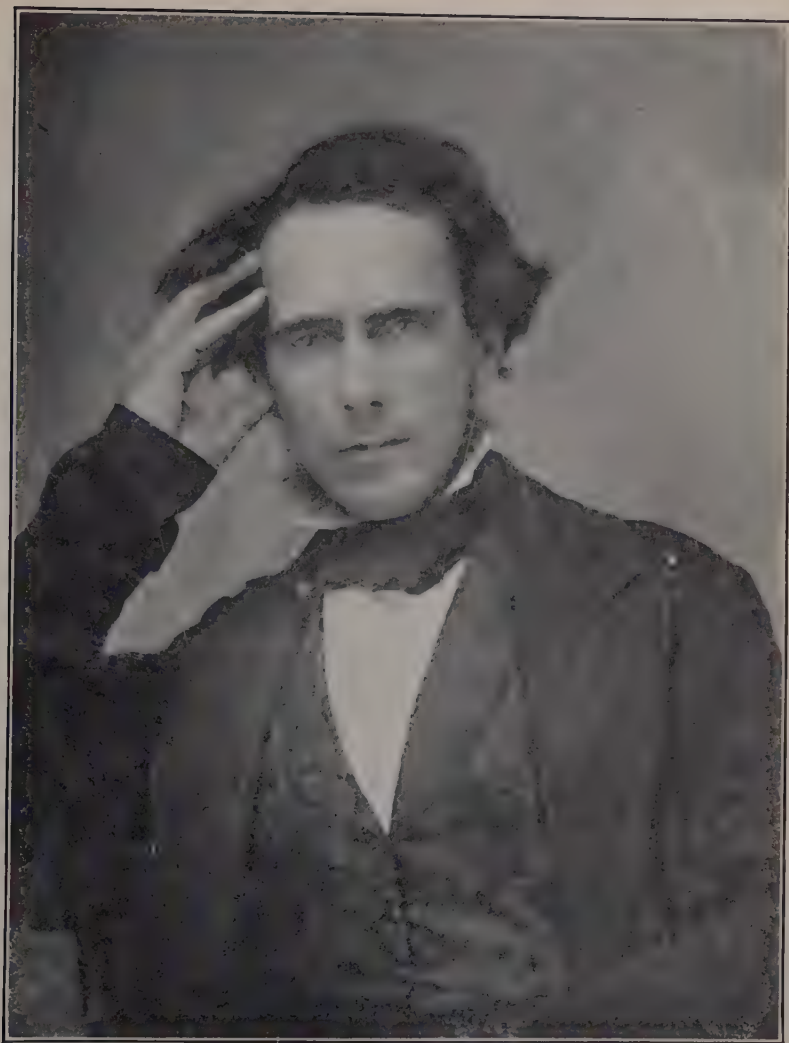
PROMINENT MEN OF EARLY IOWA.

BY EDWARD H. STILES.

GEORGE G. WRIGHT AND JOSEPH C. KNAPP.

I join these men because they were very near to each other and associated as law partners for many years. Judge Wright was one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Iowa during most of the time I was its reporter, and from this and other associations, I came to know him intimately. He died in 1896. For more than half a century his name had been a familiar one and intimately associated with the progress and current history of the State. The mature years of his long and busy life were devoted to its interests with a purpose as steadfast as it was heroic. He was not only one of the most widely-known men of the commonwealth, but one of the most popular. He had been a favorite with the people throughout his entire career. The causes for this general popularity lay in his intrinsic character and make-up. In appearance and bearing, he was very attractive. He walked with a limp, owing to a defective limb, but notwithstanding, his figure was good, his face classical, his countenance always beaming with good will. He loved the pioneers, the old settlers, and they were always at ease with each other.

He delighted in the narration of early events; his memory was extraordinary and he was able to recognize and never failed to greet any man with whom he had had the least acquaintance. This faculty greatly facilitated the renewal and continuance of his early acquaintances. He frequently delivered addresses to and about men of the early period, and especially those related to Van Buren county. As instances, he delivered one before the Library Association of Keosauqua in 1856, and another before the Pioneer Law Makers' Asso-



GEORGE G. WRIGHT, AT 31 YEARS OF AGE

From a daguerreotype in Edgar R. Harlan's collection of Van Buren County
Group of Famous Men.

ciation of Van Buren county in 1872, in the course of which he went into the minutest details respecting the early settlements and settlers in that county, giving the names of the different pioneers, the dates of their coming, just where they settled, their course of life, and in many cases the names and dates of the birth of their children. These narrations, like all his others along that line, were interspersed with incidents and anecdotes which were interesting to know.

He had reflected deeply and comprehensively on the affairs of the world and was an excellent judge of human nature. He was so full of pleasantry and good nature that I do not believe anyone ever engaged in a conversation of any length with him without being told some apropos anecdote or incident that would provoke a smile and give a pleasant impression.

It will be readily appreciated that these combined qualities made him greatly beloved by the people and they were always ready to rally to his support. There was no office within their gift that he could not have obtained for the asking. Indeed, he did receive at their hands the highest honors of the State. For fifteen years he was a judge, and a portion of the time Chief Justice of its Supreme Court; then its United States Senator. In respect to the latter position, he had a most formidable rival in the person of William B. Allison, who for so many years subsequently represented Iowa in the United States Senate with a distinction which rivaled that of any of his compeers in that body. The only objection I had to Judge Wright was the character of his handwriting, which was the most difficult chirography that I have ever beheld. In digesting his opinions, while preparing my head notes, I had often great difficulty in ascertaining what he had written. These opinions too were written in his best and most legible style and were not quite so bad as some of his more hastily prepared productions. He sent me many years ago for my use in this work, quite a lot of hastily written memoranda, which after repeated efforts to decipher, I gave up as impossible.

As a summary of his personal traits: In public affairs he was extremely cautious; he was not a bold and aggressive leader of men; his popularity was wholly due to other sources; his good humor and cheerfulness were perennial; his attractive person, his still more attractive, finely lineated face, carried a ray of sunshine that enlivened all surroundings.

His manner was urbane and graceful, and "on his unembarrassed forehead, nature had written 'Gentleman'." He was in short one of the most lovable of men; he drew everybody to him. As for myself, my affectionate veneration was such that I dedicated to him my "Digest of Supreme Court Decisions," published in the early seventies, and on the occasion of his death made a plea for a statue to his memory in a communication addressed to and published in the *Iowa State Register* of January 22, 1896.

As a judge he has had few equals and no superiors in the history of the Supreme Court of the State. His numerous decisions constitute one of the principal bases of its jurisprudence and will serve to perpetuate his judicial fame throughout all its future period. When I became reporter, his associates on the bench were John F. Dillon, Ralph P. Lowe, and Chester C. Cole, and it was this rare judicial array that principally contributed in giving to the Supreme Court of Iowa the distinction throughout the entire country of being one of the very strongest in the land, and it goes without saying, no member was more conspicuous than Judge Wright. He possessed those four qualities which Socrates declares to be the requisites of a judge: To hear courteously; to answer wisely; to consider soberly, and to decide impartially. His published opinions are models of unaffected wisdom and force. With no attempt at learned display, they grasp with all the force of reason the naked points of controversy and trenchantly carry them to lucid conclusions.

Nothing that I can say of him as a judge would furnish as reliable an estimate as that contained in the following letter of that great lawyer and judge, John F. Dillon, to the Pioneer Law Makers' Association, read at its reunion of 1898:

I esteem it one of the felicities of my professional career that I was associated for six years with Judge Wright on the Supreme Court bench of the State of Iowa. It is scarcely necessary for me to express my opinion of his learning as a lawyer, and his merits as a judge. No difference of opinion on this subject, so far as I know, ever existed among the bar and the people of Iowa. The verdict of the bar on this subject is that, take him all in all, he had no equal among the State's chief justices or judges in her judicial history. Some of them may have had, in special and exceptional lines, superior gifts, or superior learning, but as I have just said, take him all in all, he easily stands conspicuous and foremost. To those who served on the bench with him, and to the bar who practiced during the period of his long connection with the Court, the reasons for this are not difficult to find. I may refer to some of them briefly and without elaboration.

First among these reasons may be mentioned his zeal and conscientiousness in the performance of his official duties. As chief justice he was always present; and, having control of the deliberations of the Court, would never consent to adjourn any term until every case which had been argued or submitted was considered. The period of my association with him was when there was no rule requiring the records and arguments to be printed. They were mostly in writing. Judge Wright was a rapid and most excellent reader; and his invariable habit during our consultations, in all cases submitted, was, first to take up the argument of the appellant; read it; next the argument of the appellee; then any reply, referring to the record whenever necessary; then to insist on a full discussion and a vote. I believe I may safely affirm that no case was decided during these six years that I was on the bench without this "formula" having been complied with. No case was assigned, previous to full consideration among the judges, for examination and an opinion by a single judge. I verily believe that the admitted excellence of the judgments of the Supreme Court of Iowa during the period of Judge Wright's incumbency of the office of chief justice, is due to the course of procedure above mentioned.

Another characteristic of Judge Wright was his intimate knowledge and memory of the legislation and course of decisions in the State. He was a living digest of these decisions. He carried in his memory every important case that had ever been decided, and thus kept the lines of judicial decision consistent.

As a presiding officer he was without any equal. He had remarkable executive ability. He presided with dignity; maintained the utmost decorum in his court, and yet no member of the bar, I believe, ever felt that he was exacting, oppressive, or that he in any way encroached upon their legitimate rights and privileges. He had almost

in perfection what I may call the "judicial temperament." He showed absolute impartiality, had great patience of research, and above all, a level-headed judgment, and strong, sure-footed common sense. Combining these merits and qualities with ample learning in his profession, it is no marvel that the bar of Iowa hold him and his memory in such deserved honor.

His miscellaneous reading had not been wide; his acquaintance with English or classic literature slight. None of his compositions are adorned with decorative drapery. I do not think that in any of his writings can be found the employment of Latin or other foreign phrases, save in those terms and expressions which have been preserved in the law; but they are none the less forceful, and often traced in elevated lines.

His notions concerning the judicial office were of the highest order. Perfect independence of the judiciary was his ideal, and when a portion of the press joined in a denunciation of the judges, one of whom was Judge James G. Day, who united in the opinion of the Supreme Court declaring what was known as the prohibition amendment to the Constitution void, it made him indignant, though he was not then on the bench. Stirred with this feeling, he wrote me a letter, which clearly reveals his views in that direction. The letter and my response follow:

Des Moines, May 2, 1883.

Dear Stiles: As you value the independence of the judiciary, the integrity of courts and the good name of the State, I hope you will stand as a wall of fire against this most iniquitous clamor that four judges should be outraged and disgraced because they had the "courage of their convictions." I do not care about the case, nor the decision, nor how it was decided, but I do care, when it is proposed to appeal from the Court to State Conventions and town meetings. I know your views must be in accord with mine on this subject, and I only write that it may be made the more certain that Wapello county be truly represented. I do not propose that Judge Day shall go down before this unjust whirlwind.

Your friend ever,

GEORGE G. WRIGHT.

Ottumwa, May 3, 1883.

Dear Judge: Yours relating to Judge Day is received. I cordially endorse its sentiment. To allow the slaughter of Judge Day for performing a duty in accordance with his conscience as a judge and

which to have shrunk from would have been moral cowardice, will never do. In my judgment the clamor that certain newspapers have made against, and the opprobrium they have sought to throw upon the judiciary of our State, has done more to corrupt the political morals of our people than anything that has occurred in my time. I propose to stand by Judge Day, and I believe that is the general sentiment here.

Judge Wright was born in Bloomington, Indiana, March 24, 1820, and graduated from the State University in 1839. He studied law with his brother, Joseph A. Wright, who was at one time governor of Indiana, and afterwards United States Minister to Germany. He was admitted to the bar in 1840 and during that year came to and commenced the practice of his profession in Keosauqua. In 1844, he formed a partnership with J. C. Knapp, under the firm name of Wright & Knapp, which continued till his removal to Des Moines in 1865. In 1847, he became prosecuting attorney for Van Buren county; in 1848 he was elected to the State Senate and served in that capacity two terms; in the fall of 1850, he was nominated by the Whigs of that district for Congress, but it had a clear Democratic majority and his opponent, Bernhart Henn, was elected.

In 1853, when General George W. Jones was re-elected to the United States Senate, Wright was nominated against him by the Whig caucus and received the vote of the Whig members of the General Assembly. He was then but thirty-three years of age. In 1855 he was elected as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State and served until 1859, but declined a renomination. In the following summer, 1860, however, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood to fill the vacancy on that bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Stockton. At the end of that term, he was re-elected for a term of six years from the first of January, 1866. In January, 1870, he was elected to the United States Senate for a full term commencing March 4, 1871, in consequence of which he resigned his place on the bench. In the Senate he served on the important committees of judiciary, finance, claims, the revision of the laws and on civil service and retrenchment. In the per-

formance of these duties, he won a high position in that distinguished body, but at the end of the term, absolutely declined a re-election. Among other duties, he was elected in 1860 president of the State Agricultural Society and served five years in that capacity.

While in Keosauqua, Henry C. Caldwell, afterwards the distinguished United States judge, was added to the firm of Knapp & Wright. While in Des Moines at the close of his term in the Senate, Judge Wright became a member of the firm of Wright, Gatch & Wright, composed of himself, Colonel C. H. Gatch, and his son Thomas S. Wright. In 1881, the firm was composed of Judge Wright, his sons Thomas S. and Carroll Wright, and A. B. Cummins, afterward governor and United States senator.

In the fall of 1865, after he had removed to Des Moines, he, with Judge C. C. Cole, established the first law school west of the Mississippi river. After the first year, Prof. W. G. Hammond, afterward Chancellor of the Law Department of the Washington University at St. Louis, accepted a position with them, giving his entire time to the school. In 1868, the law school was removed to Iowa City, and became the Law Department of the State University, Judges Wright and Cole becoming law lecturers of the department. He took great interest in this work. His last lecture before the department was in June, 1896, and in it he referred with pathetic eloquence to his co-workers of the past, who had been his associates in laying the foundations of the State. In 1879, he was elected a director in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.

The State is not only indebted to him for wise decisions moulding its jurisprudence, but for introducing into its early laws beneficent measures that have been enduring. He prepared and introduced both the bills which passed into laws, abolishing imprisonment for debt, and the creation of home-
stead exemption.



JOSEPH C. KNAPP, AT AGE OF FORTY-ONE

From a photograph loaned by Mrs. J. C. Knapp for Edgar R. Harlan's collection
of Van Buren County Group of Famous Men.

Joseph C. Knapp, in appearance, temperament, bearing, disposition—in the *tout ensemble* of his characteristics—was in striking contrast to his long-time partner, Judge Wright. He was a man of moods, sometimes blunt, gruff, apparently unsociable, devoid of popular traits and cared nothing for public opinion. He was really a great man, and had his lot been cast in a large city, rather than a country town, he would have attained a national reputation. He needed the stimulus of great demands and the execution of great purposes. He did not have these, and lapsed into the inertia of his surroundings. He had a great contempt for little things, and I think became discontented with his environment. But it was too late in life to change, and he lingered and died in Keosauqua. He was leonine in appearance and character, but it took something more than the ordinary to arouse him. When once aroused he was a veritable Jupiter Tonans and made everything around him tremble. I heard him when thus waxed, make the closing argument in the slander case of Bizer vs. Warner, tried in our Court at Ottumwa fifty years ago, and it made my youthful blood tingle. He was a pretty regular attendant of our court during the early part of my professional life. He subsequently became the judge of our district court and it was my fortune to try a good many cases before him. At that time he had become somewhat advanced in years, and the lapse of time had considerably toned down his youthful fires. His reputation as a great lawyer overshadowed his reputation as a judge, and was co-extensive with the State.

Anecdotes, when apt, sometimes serve to illustrate a man's traits. I have said that Judge Knapp was occasionally gruff. The following incident related to me by Judge Robert Sloan, who lived in the same town and was for many years a distinguished judge in that district, will illustrate:

Knapp was a member of a committee to examine an applicant for admission to the bar. The other members of the committee asked the young man a number of questions, the answers to which disclosed the fact that his legal attainments were very slim. Finally Judge Knapp thought he would ask

him a practical one and said, "Suppose Cox & Shelley (wholesale merchants at Keokuk) should send you an account for collection. What steps would you take in the matter?" "Well," was the answer, "I would sit down and write the man to come in and pay it, then I'd wait on him three or four days and if he did not come in, I'd put it in the hands of a justice of the peace and in about a week, I'd go around and get the money." "Yes, like h—ll you would," growled Judge Knapp. He had been there himself.

I have said that he was leonine when aroused. He was also defiant of the court when he felt outraged. The following incident will illustrate that:

He was defending a man charged with a criminal offense, against whom there was great excitement and prejudice on the part of the public. Knapp conceived that both the judge and the prosecuting attorney actively participated in this feeling and that they manifestly exhibited it throughout the trial. As a consequence, he was inwardly boiling with rage when he came to make his argument, but suppressing his emotions, he commenced in tones low and mild to the jury. He spoke of the unjust prejudice that had been manifested against the defendant and the duty of the court to protect one on trial for his life or liberty by an impartial administration of the law, and a properly conducted trial. He said that a court had been defined to be a temple of justice, where every man's rights were protected by an orderly and impartial trial. Then, no longer able to restrain his feelings and raising his powerful voice to a pitch that made the rafters tremble, looking at the judge, the prosecuting attorney and the assemblage around him, he exclaimed: "But what have we here? What have we here? What have we here?—A judicial mob! A judicial mob!"

I have said that he was without popular traits and cared but little for public opinion. He was boldly independent, had a contempt for pretense and lacked discretion in concealing his views, poor traits for one desiring to court popular favor. When a candidate, the story was circulated that he had in a certain conversation said: "The people are like a

lot of sheep; they will follow the bell-wether wherever he leads."

Beneath all outward appearances, beneath occasional brusque exhibitions of acerbity, he was at heart and in the depth of his great soul a man of profound pathos and tender sympathy. His acerbity was but seeming and then only occasional. In his better moods he was one of the most sociable and agreeable of men; his well-informed and comprehensive mind and his keen discernment made him a most interesting conversationalist. While he occupied the bench, he exhibited no irregularities of temper or conduct, and all of his proceedings were marked with strength and dignity.

The last interview I had with him I shall always remember. He was holding court at Albia and I had gone over there to get an order signed. After the adjournment of court, he invited me to his chambers and we sat and talked during the whole evening. He was then nearing the end of his career. Time had softened his asperities, and as I listened to his kindly conversation and looked into his strong, expressive face, in the lineaments of which God had left the traces of his own mercy, I fully realized the truth of what I have said concerning his pathetic nature.

He was born at Berlin, Vermont, in 1813. He was educated at Montpelier, and in 1833 came westward and located at Racine, Wis., where he studied law with Marshall M. Strong and E. G. Ryan, who was for many years Chief Justice of Wisconsin, and one of the greatest legal minds of the age. After a few years' practice at the bar in Wisconsin, Mr. Knapp still a single young man, following the star of empire, came to Iowa three years before it became a State, and settled in Keosauqua, in 1843, where he continued to reside until his death.

In 1846, he was appointed by Gov. Clark prosecuting attorney of that district, and in 1850, by Gov. Hempstead, district judge of the district, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Cyrus Olney. In 1852, he was nominated as his own successor for district judge, and ran against William H. Seevers but was defeated. In 1852, he was appointed by

President Pierce United States District Attorney for Iowa, and reappointed by President Buchanan to the same office, holding it for eight consecutive years. In 1861, he was a candidate for State senator in Van Buren county against A. H. McCrary, the latter being elected. In 1870, he was a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa against C. C. Cole, and in 1871 a candidate for governor of Iowa against Cyrus C. Carpenter, his opponents in each case being elected. In 1872, he received the votes of the Democrats in the State Legislature for United States Senator. In 1874, he was again a candidate for judge of this district against Morris J. Williams and was elected. At the expiration of his term of office as district judge he declined a renomination, having received the nomination for State supreme judge by both the Democratic and Greenback parties against James H. Rothrock. In this contest he had strong hopes of success, but was defeated by a small majority. His defeat he always attributed to the action of the Democratic central committee in making a fusion and division of candidates with the Greenback party, after each had made their nominations in regular convention. This he regarded as unwise and unauthorized on the part of the committee, and as the cause of demoralization and dissatisfaction, sufficient to overcome the advantage he had in being the regularly nominated candidate of both parties, and by means of which he had counted on success.

In 1876 he received the distinguished honor as a churchman and jurist, of appointment on the Congregational commission to investigate the charges of unministerial conduct against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, his associates being Hon. N. P. Chipman, United States district judge of Connecticut; Hon. S. B. Cookin, of Indiana; Jonathan E. Sargent, of New Hampshire, and Hon. A. Finch, of Wisconsin.

In his earlier days, he was conspicuous in Democratic politics, but for the greater part of his life, his party was in a hopeless minority, which accounts for the defeats noted.

He died in 1882 at his residence in Keosauqua. His funeral was largely attended by members of the bar throughout that portion of the State. At the following term of the

district court, memorial services were held, at which addresses were made by a number of prominent lawyers. In order to confirm what I have said and as expressive of my own views regarding Judge Knapp, I give the following brief excerpts from some of those addresses:

Judge Robert Sloan said:

His real fame is as a lawyer. The people of this part of the State recognized him as a great lawyer before any of us come to the bar. When we remember his seeming contempt at times for the ordinary conventional courtesies of life, we wonder at his strength with the people. But when we recall his genius, learning and power at the bar, we are at no loss to account for it. He was trusted by them with a faith that falls to the lot of few men to inspire. When in trouble, clients turned to him, feeling well assured that with him for their advocate they had more than an equal chance for success. There were few great trials in this part of the State that he was not engaged in, up to the time he last went on the bench. Those whom he opposed would have been glad had it been some one else, glad had he been on their side. * * * When aroused in a case calling forth all his energies, he seemed like a lion at bay, determined to conquer by sheer force and yet he pleaded with wonderful gentleness and persuasive power at times. * * * It was not by rhetorical flourishes and beauty of expression that he won to his side his hearers, but by the strength and convincing power of his reasoning. He had a fine command of language and was able to give clear and forcible expression to his thought. * * * In social intercourse, when the mood was upon him, he was indeed a charming companion. Few men could be more intensely interesting or more genial and pleasing. But he had no weather talk for want of something to say.

D. C. Beaman, who was his partner for a time and afterwards became the attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, said:

His name alone was a power in any cause and his best efforts when aroused in a just one were as resistless as a whirlwind. His name appears in the first volume of the *Decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa*, published in 1846, and continues in every volume down to 1881, embracing sixty-one volumes. There has lived in Iowa no other lawyer whose name is thus inscribed without a break or lapse. * * * It was my good fortune to be associated with him during the latter years of his life. As his years grew upon him, he was bound less and less by the fetters of technicality, and held in

profound contempt all precedents not in harmony with his own enlarged views of equity and right. His ideas of law were drawn from broader fields than ever before, and the iron chains of ancient and common laws were dissolved by the higher elements of social and moral sentiment. His professional ethics were of the highest order. He had his moods like most men, but unlike most men, he had no tact nor desire to dissimulate, and hence when he had no intention to speak, he did not speak, and when he had no desire to form a new acquaintance nor be bored by an old one, he was as impassive and unconcerned as the Sphinx. * * In the forensic arena his powers of pathos and sentiment were equalled and perhaps excelled by those of denunciation and satire, while his humorous comparisons were always of marked originality and inestimable in effect. Contrary to the generally formed opinion of those not intimately acquainted with him, his conversation in every day life was rarely of a solemn or morose character, but a vein of the highest humor continually appeared, pleasant, enlivening subjects were those most frequently chosen by him and his manner as a conversationalist was attractive in a high degree.

In physique, he quite strongly resembled Judge Samuel F. Miller. His features were strong, resolute, but regular rather than angular; his partially bald head strikingly fine, broad and high. His whole bearing carried the idea of strength.

In 1849, he married Miss Sarah A. Benton, whose younger sister afterward became the wife of Henry C. Caldwell, the subsequently distinguished United States district and circuit judge.

I feel constrained to tell the following anecdote illustrative of Judge Knapp and incidentally of Ben M. Samuels of Dubuque:

It was at the time when Knapp was United States District Attorney. Samuels, who was one of the most eloquent as well as one of the ablest members of the Iowa bar, in defending a criminal in the United States District Court at Dubuque made a pathetic appeal to the jury, in the course of which he described the wife and children who were awaiting with painful anxiety for the verdict which should fill their hearts with joy or with despair; and in the climax of this appeal, he quoted Byron's lines:

"'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
 Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home;
 'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
 Our coming and look brighter when we come."

Knapp in his reply called attention to this appeal of Samuels and said: "Why, gentlemen, there is no evidence in this case that the prisoner has any wife, or any children, or any dog. The chances are that he has neither and that they exist only in the imagination of Mr. Samuels."

Many stories were told concerning him and Judge Wright and of them I can properly give these, as they throw additional light on some of their characteristics, and because we naturally desire to know particulars about persons who awaken our interest. Judge Knapp was very absent-minded, sometimes so "deep in abstractions sunk," that he was oblivious of everything about him. In illustration of this, Judge Wright used to relate this incident:

Knapp wanted to saw off a limb of one of his elm trees, and for that purpose, with the aid of a ladder, with saw in hand, ascended the tree and seated himself the wrong way across the limb and commenced sawing it off on the side next to the trunk. The result was that when it parted Knapp and the limb went to the ground together.

To the same point, Judge Henry C. Caldwell, who as a young lawyer entered the firm which then became Knapp, Wright & Caldwell, vouched for this incident:

They had in the office a drawer with two compartments, in one of which was kept the money taken in and belonging to the firm. In the other compartment they had placed some counterfeit bills which had been received in the course of their business. Knapp was going into another county, to be gone several days. To provide himself with funds, and forgetting the distinction between the compartments, he took twenty dollars from the counterfeit bills. When he returned from his trip, Caldwell asked him how he managed his finances. "Oh," replied Knapp, "I took twenty dollars with me out of the drawer." "But that was the counterfeit money that fellow gave us," said Caldwell. "Yes, that is so; I had forgotten

all about it," replied Knapp; "but it didn't make any practical difference, for the money went all right, and I heard no complaint about it."

Knapp used to tell of Wright that when he ran as the Whig candidate for the Territorial Legislature, his opponent was his father-in-law, Judge Thomas Dibble, an old-fashioned and popular Democrat. The district was composed of Davis, Appanoose, and Van Buren counties, and was overwhelmingly Democratic, but it was thought Wright might pull through by reason of his popularity. So Wright went into Appanoose county, to interview the twenty-seven voters there. He was all suavity, talked nicely to the men, was sweet to the women, and dandled and praised their babies at the different cabins. When he returned, he told Knapp that he had the promise of every voter and that he believed he would get every vote in the county; but when the vote was counted, it was found he had received only one out of the twenty-seven, and Dibble the remainder. Wright, he said, wrote to the canvassing board, asking for the name of the man who had voted for him, as he desired to send his wife a new dress; but that he never did send the dress, for the reason that it was claimed by sixteen different men.

The following letter, written by Judge Knapp to D. C. Beaman, his then recent partner who had removed to Ottumwa to become associated with me, affords a glimpse of the quaint and delightful humor of Judge Knapp, when it is known that "my partner, Mr. Jordan Payne," referred to in the letter was an old negro he had engaged to occasionally perform the duties therein specified. This letter Mr. Beaman gave to me when it was received more than thirty years ago, and I have preserved it to the present time. It reads:

January 5, 1882.

Dear Beaman: If you have a key to the office, please bring it down. I want it for my partner, Mr. Jordan Payne, whose professional business is to build a fire and sweep out, and to that end wants a key. I doubt if the business of the office will pay two, but have guaranteed Mr. Payne so much per week any way.

Yours, KNAPP.

EARLIEST EXPLORATIONS OF IOWA-LAND.

BY CHARLES R. KEYES, PH. D.

Père Jacques Marquette and Sieur Louis Joliet are commonly accredited with the discovery of the Upper Mississippi river, and with being the first Europeans to set foot upon territory which now is included within Iowa's domains. , On the seventeenth of June, 1673, as the venerable Father's account records, these travelers entered the Mississippi river from the Wisconsin river. Floating down the great stream for several days in their frail canoes, they finally made a landing on the west bank. As indicated on their crude maps, this point was a short distance above the mouth of a large watercourse which was named the Rivière des Moingouenas, from the Indian tribe which they visited on its banks. This river was the present Des Moines river and the place was upon modern Iowa soil. But recent critical investigations disclose records of earlier visits to the region by Europeans.

Fifty years had not elapsed since the landing of Columbus on San Salvador before European adventurers had begun to turn their steps towards the interior of the North American continent. Singularly enough almost simultaneous expeditions from three widely different directions were headed for the region now known as the Upper Mississippi basin.

The French under Cartier, entering the St. Lawrence river, approached from the northeast. From the southeast the Spanish, led by De Soto, started from Florida and traversed the country to what is now Missouri and Kansas. From the far southwest Coronado, companion to Cortez, with a handful of conquistadores, having gone north from the City of Mexico to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in western Arizona, proceeded eastward to the Rio Grande. Seeking the fabulous City of Quivira, or the Gran Quivera, which was reputed to be two hundred leagues northeast of Tiguex (near Albuquerque)

he almost reached, before turning back, in the summer of 1541, the southwestern corner of our State.

It was, however, a full century later before white man's eyes actually rested on Iowa-land. After his first entry into the region of the Upper Mississippi the struggles for its possession became inseparably linked with the fortunes and misfortunes of the three great European nations. For more than one hundred and fifty years prior to the beginning of the nineteenth century the tragic events of the Old World were reflected on these outskirts of civilization.

The first European to visit the Upper Mississippi valley appears to have been Jean Nicolet,¹ as was first shown recently by Shea.² In 1634,³ at the request of Champlain, their governor of Canada, Nicolet left Quebec, passed up the St. Lawrence river, and finally reaching Lake Michigan, entered Green Bay, and ascended the Fox river to the portage point between it and the Wisconsin river. It is important to note that this first established route of Nicolet to the Mississippi river continued for more than two hundred years to be a main path of exploration, travel and commerce to the West and to Upper Louisiana.

Before leaving Quebec Nicolet had heard of a powerful people in the Far West, who were without beards, shaved their heads, and otherwise appeared to resemble Tatars or Chinese. At any rate, our early explorer was prepared to meet the Chinese, as is indicated by Father Vimont's account:

At a distance of two days' journey from this tribe (Winnebagoes) he sent one of his savages to carry them the news of peace which was well received, especially when they heard that it was a European who brought the message. They dispatched several young men to go to meet the manitou, that is, the wonderful man; they come, they escort him, they carry all his baggage. He was clothed in a large garment of China damask, strewn with flowers and birds of various colors. As soon as he came in sight all the women and children fled, seeing a man carry thunder in both hands. They called thus the two pistols he was holding. The news of his coming spread immediately to the surrounding places; four or five men as-

¹Relation de ce qui s'est passé e nla Nouvelle France, en l'année 1612 and 1643, Par le R. P. Bartholemy Vimont, A Paris, MDCXLIV.

²Desc. and Explor. Mississippi Valley, p. 20, 1873.

³Sulte: Mélanges d'Hist. et de Litt., p. 426, Ottawa, 1876.

sembled. Each of the chiefs gave him a banquet and at one of them at least one hundred and twenty beavers were served. Peace was concluded. * * * 1

According to Nicolet's own statement he would have reached the sea, or "Great Water," in three days longer sail upon a great river. Such being the case historians have speculated on the actual reason of his turning back. It is now clear that he misunderstood his early informants and mistook the meaning of the Algonquin words for great water to indicate the ocean² instead of a majestic river.

Nicolet had come fully prepared to enter Cathay in royal style. After dressing up in all his Oriental finery, expecting to meet some gorgeous mandarin to whom he fancied his arrival had been announced, his disappointment must have been keen in the extreme when his shaven-headed hosts turned out to be only ordinary Sioux redskins instead of Asiatic potentates. At the misconception one hardly wonders. It reflects the prevailing notions of the day. With the aid of a little imagination and with no lack of willingness—one is always inclined to believe what one desires—it was easy to discern in the great water the sea that separates America from Asia, the north Pacific; and in the voyagers the Chinese or Japanese. It was the opinion of Champlain, of the missionaries, and of the better informed colonists, that by pushing westward it would be comparatively easy to find a shorter road to China, by crossing America, than by that usually followed in rounding the Cape of Good Hope. Ever since the time of Jacques Cartier this idea had haunted the minds of men and they deceived themselves as to the real width of the American continent. They believed that it would be sufficient to penetrate two or three hundred leagues inland in order to find, if not the Pacific ocean, at least a bay or some great river leading there.³ In this illusion lay the chief incentive to every western exploration of this time.

The first white men actually to view the "Great Water," and to set foot upon what is now Iowan soil appear to have

¹Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Nouvelle France, en l'année 1642 and 1643. Par le R. P. Barthelemy Vimont, A Paris, MDCXLIV.

²Butterfield: Hist. Desc. of Northwest by John Nicolet, in 1634, p. 2, 1881.

³Jouan: Revue Manchoise, first quarter, 1886; Clarke's translation.

been Pierre Radisson and Médard Groseilliers.¹ In the spring of 1659 these travelers, having spent the previous year around the shores of Lake Huron, and having wintered with the Pottawattamies at the entrance to the Baye du Puans (Green Bay), determined to visit the Mascoutins, or Fire Nation, who dwelled to the southwest. Passing up to the head of the bay, they entered Fox river, crossed the short portage to the Wisconsin river, and sailed on down into a greater river. Here are Radisson's own words:

We weare four moneths on our voyage without doeing any thing but goe from river to river. We mett several sorts of people. We conversed wth them, being long time in alliance wth them. By the persuasion of som of them we went into ye great river that divides itselfe in 2, where the hurrons wth some Ottanake & the wild men that had warrs wth them had retired.* There is not great difference in their language, as we weare told. This nation have warrs There is not great difference in their language, as we weare told. against those of the forked river. It is so called because it has 2 branches, the one towards the west, the other toward the South, wch we believe runns towards Mexico, by the tokens they gave us. Being among these people, they told us the prisoners they take tells them that they [the prisoners] have warrs against men that build great cabbans & have great beards & had such knives as we have had. Moreover they shewed a Decad of beads & guilded pearles that they have had from that people wch made us believe they weare Europeans. They shewed one of that nation that was taken the yeare before. We understood him not; he was much more tawny than they wch whome we weare.*

There is no doubt that Radisson and his associate entered the Mississippi river and gazed out upon the high bluffs of Iowa-land at about where McGregor now stands. The travelers appear to have descended the river some distance and to have set foot on its west bank. They found the Indians in possession of mines of lead and zine and the hills filled with alabaster (probably the translucent brittle stalagmites with which the Dubuque district is now known to abound).

¹Scully: Publications Prince Soc., No. 16, p. 147, Boston, 1885.

²Thwaites states that a large party of Hurons and Ottawas while being driven before the storm of Iroquois wrath, had, about five years before Radisson's visit, settled on an island in the Mississippi river above Lake Pepin, but had finally proceeded up the Chippewa river to its source.

³Pub. Prince Soc., No. 16, p. 167, 1885.

It is, however, the west branch of the "Forked River," as Radisson calls the Mississippi, which has long puzzled historians. Thwaites¹ is of the opinion that it may have been the Iowa river. Richman,² in his sketch of "Mascoutin, a Reminiscence of the Nation of Fire," considers it the Upper Iowa river. There appear to be good reasons for believing that this west fork was really the Missouri river.

Radisson's information on this point was manifestly hearsay. The notion derived by the French from the Indians before Radisson's visit was that there was a great river which flowed to the South sea. It was not until some years later that LaSalle proved that Marquette's great stream which was called the *Rivière de la Conception* and DeSoto's great river which he designated the *Rio de la Espiritu Santo* were only different parts of the same watercourse. On maps which appeared a decade or two later, *la grande rivière* is represented as forking about where the Missouri river enters; and the west branch ends abruptly somewhere in what is modern Texas, indicating that beyond that point its course was yet unknown. Franquelin's map of the Mississippi valley, published in 1684, shows this feature in a striking manner. On Hennepin's map of 1698, and others of that time, the present Missouri river is continued westward and mingled with what is now called the Arkansas river.

The "much more tawny" Indian prisoner from the Far West, which Radisson mentions, clearly indicates the Apache and the bearded men with which the latter carried on war corresponds to the Spaniard of the Southwest. Radisson's surmise that they were Europeans was thus doubtless correct. His further description of the characteristics of the Apaches as he was told leaves little question that his informant had acquired his knowledge at first hands. The episode is significant in demonstrating the wide intercourse existing among the native races of the continent.

A predecessor of Marquette who for a long time has been thought³ to have passed down the famous Indian route of

¹Coll Wisconsin State Hist. Soc., Vol. XI, p. 70, 1888.

²John Brown among the Quakers and Other Sketches, p. 68, 1897.

³Winchell: Geol. Minnesota, Vol. I, p. 4, 1884; also, Neil: Minnesota Hist. Soc., Vol. II, p. 265, 1867.

travel, via Green bay, Fox river, and the Wisconsin river to the "Great Water," is Father Renè Mènard, a Jesuit missionary, who, in 1660, came out from Quebec to Chequamegon bay, on the south shore of Lake Superior, east of the present city of Duluth. Late investigations¹ appear to show that Mènard probably never actually reached the mouth of the Wisconsin river, but that he left the Lake Superior mission directly across country for the headwaters of this stream, down which he floated to the point of portage to the Black river, where he lost his life. This was in August, 1661. Mènard was on his way to visit the Huron nation, then sojourning on the Black river. This nation recently driven from their eastern home by the Iroquois had, a short time before, reached Green bay, passed up the Fox river and down the Wisconsin river to the Mississippi, which they ascended to the Black river.² The aged Father was not with the Hurons at the time of their flight.

In 1669 Father Allouez, who for four years had had charge of the mission of the Holy Ghost at La Pointe, on Chequamegon bay, returned to Sault Ste. Marie, and Father Marquette took his place. Allouez longed to visit the Sioux country and see the great water which the Indians called the Missi Sepe. He says: "Ce sont peuples qui habitent au Couchant d'icy, vers la grande rivière, nommé Messipi."³ This appears to be the first mention in literature of the word "Mississippi."

Preceding by a full lenstrum Marquette in the Upper Mississippi basin was a Nicolas Perrot, one of the most capable of all the French emissaries among the western Indians and one who rendered France great services in attaching them to her cause in the New World. Until recently little was known of this *courreur de bois*. In 1864 his manuscript notes were found in Paris covered with the accumulated dusts of more than two centuries, and published⁴ by Father J. Tailhan, with copious explanations.

¹Campbell: Parkman Club Pub., No. 11, Milwaukee, 1897.

²Relations de Nouvelle France, en l'année 1663, p. 21, Quebec ed.

³Relations de Nouvelle France, en l'année, 1667, chap. xii, p. 23, Quebec ed.

⁴Mémoire sur les Mœurs, Coustumes et Religion des Sauvages de l'Amerique Septentrionale, par Nicolas Perrot, Publié la première fois par le R. P. J. Tailhan, de la Compagnie de Jésus, Leipzig et Paris, Librairie A. Franck, Albert L. Herold, 1864.

Perrot left the east sometime in 1665, and spent several months with the Pottawattamies around Green bay. In the spring of the following year he passed up the bay, entered Fox river, and visited the Outagamies, or Foxes, who dwelled above Lake Winnebago. Later he made a journey to the Mascoutins and Mianis who occupied the country around the headwaters of the Fox river and to the south. By Tailhan great importance is attached to this visit, as it brought the French into friendly communication with the kindred of the Illinois, and gave them their first footing in the great valley of the Mississippi. Having obtained this footing, the further discovery and opening up of the country were only questions of time.¹

Between the years 1665 and 1670 Perrot seems to have visited most of the western tribes, besides trading extensively with them. In the last mentioned year he made a trip to Montreal; but soon returned with St. Lussou's expedition to Sault Ste. Marie, he himself pushing on to Green bay. In May of 1671 he returned to the Sault in company with many chiefs to complete the alliance with the French. From there Perrot returned to Quebec where he lived for ten years before again venturing back to the Mississippi river country.

The lure of Iowa-land long remained with Perrot. He again returned; and for nearly twenty years took an active part in the development of commerce. In 1681 we find him still in the fur-trading business. Two years later he was sent into the western country to get the support of the tribes with which he was so well acquainted for an attack on the Iroquois. It seems probable that at this time² he established Fort St. Nicolas on the Mississippi river, just above the mouth of the Wisconsin and a short distance below the present city of Prairie du Chien.

After reaching Green Bay as commandant in 1685, Perrot passed on to the Mississippi, establishing a trading-post at Fort Antoine on Lake Pepin. He immediately inaugurated extensive trading transactions with the Aïouez Indians (Ioways). Four years later he formally took possession of

¹Stickney: Parkman Club Pub., No. 1, p. 4, Milwaukee, 1895.

²Stickney: Parkman Club Pub., No. 1, p. 12, Milwaukee, 1895.

the country for France. The same year he established another post nearly opposite the present city of Dubuque, and began the mining and smelting of the lead ores in addition to fur-trading. Perrot was active in the region until 1699, when he returned to the St. Lawrence, where he died about twenty years afterwards.

Still another Jesuit missionary may have visited the Mississippi river before Marquette. Father Dablon, who was stationed in the Green Bay region for a time, was considerable of a traveler. He writes in 1670 of a great stream to the westward, more than a league in width, which flowed to the south more than two hundred leagues. His information on this point may have been derived from the Indians.

At this time Father Marquette was in charge of the mission of the Holy Ghost at La Pointe, on Lake Superior. He writes that

When the Illinois [tribes then living on the west side of the Mississippi river at the mouth of the Des Moines river] come to La Pointe they cross a great river which is a league in width, flows from north to south and to such a distance that the Illinois, who do not know what a canoe is, have not yet heard any mention of its mouth. Thus Marquette also had definitely heard of the great stream three years before he was destined actually to behold it.

Marquette reached the Mississippi river in the summer of 1673. Soon after he had returned from his trip there was published a map of the new discoveries made by the Jesuit fathers in 1672. This map is especially noted by Parkman. On it is marked the route of travel of some missionary who has gone down the Wisconsin river to the Mississippi, down the latter to the mouth of the Des Moines, and thence directly eastward to the Illinois river and the site of Chicago. This route now appears to be intended for that of Marquette, the return path being incorrectly located.



Filing box for enclosing folders of classified documents. Archives Department, State Historical building, Des Moines, Iowa.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF IOWA.

BY C. C. STILES.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

There was presented in the ANNALS OF IOWA, for October, 1911, a general account of the method of handling and preserving the archives of Iowa.* Something of an account of the organization and of the origin of the system of cleansing, filing and classifying there appeared. Examination of the classification for the office of Governor will disclose documentary items quite unfamiliar to the person acquainted only with current affairs. This is due to the creation and discontinuance from time to time during the past, of dependent offices or responsibilities, temporary in character, transient in nature or special in purpose.

In the present article is set out the classification as to the office of Secretary of State. In so far as that office has been permanent in its statutory responsibilities it is identical in arrangement with the office of the Governor. But like the office of Governor the office of Secretary of State has been, during the course of the history of the State, the titular head of other offices, officers and commissions, whose archives remained where they were left in ordinary course. The number of documents of great interest and of historical value to be found in this office is far in excess of the number to be found in the office of Governor. The reason for this is, that in the earlier Territorial period, the Secretary of the Territory transacted the bulk of the business of the Territory. This is especially true for the term of W. B. Conway, first Territorial Secretary. For his term of office a great many valuable documents are found which bear on his relationship with the legislature and also on the expenditure of appropriations, the furnishing of places for their meetings, the furnishing of supplies, designing and procuring the great seal for the Territory and for

*In the article on the Public Archives of Iowa, presented in the ANNALS of October, 1911, was a partial list of the persons who have been employed in the department at different times since its establishment. In addition a share in the building up of the department is due John C. Parish, in direct charge of the work under Prof. Shambaugh; John H. Kelley in direct charge of the work under A. H. Davison; and C. S. Byrkit, D. A. Hites, Mrs. Clara Neidig, O. C. Painter, A. S. Carper, Bessie Snyder, E. J. Frisk, and J. L. Thompson as assistants. Helen R. Wharton and Cherry Roberts are the present assistants in the department.

the Supreme court and other courts of the Territory, and on the controversy between Conway, Territorial Secretary, and Lucas, Territorial Governor. Another reason for the abundance of material in this office is, that from 1851 to 1874, the Secretary of State was also secretary of the Census Board (later the Executive Council) and as such he was the custodian of all its documentary material.

The Secretary of State is also custodian of all the proceedings of the different Territorial and General Assemblies, the Constitutional Conventions, the records of the Land Office, the census returns, elections returns, etc.

Some of the most interesting public enterprises in which the people of the State have been engaged, but which are now almost forgotten, have been directed through this office, as appears in its archives. For instance, navigating the Des Moines river was not only an interesting physical problem in Iowa life from the institution of social order in the State until about 1858, but a vital political issue in some important campaigns. The original manuscripts of the early recollections, addresses, poems, proceedings etc., of the Iowa Semi-Centennial Celebration at Burlington are preserved. Also there are a multitude of petitions in regard to railroad land grants, and the regulation of and building of railroads; petitions for charters for ferries, dams, mill sites and for the establishment of Territorial and State roads. These, together with the reports, plats, field notes and records of the Territorial and State roads are very interesting, showing as they do, the movement of organized society from the Mississippi river westward. The proceedings of the Territorial and General Assemblies and the Constitutional Conventions of 1844 and 1856 are probably the most interesting of all the documents found in this office. They are the bills, resolutions, reports, communications, credentials, minutes, journals, etc. Documents showing the relationship between the government and the Indians during this period, were in part taken up and made the subject of an article by the writer in the *ANNALS* for April, 1911, entitled the "White Breast Boundary Line."

Following is the classification for the office of Secretary of State:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE—CLASSIFICATION
MAIN DIVISIONS.

Series	I.	Appointments
Series	II.	Bids, Specifications and Contracts
Series	III.	Census
Series	IV.	Certificates
Series	V.	Correspondence
Series	VI.	Criminal Matters
Series	VII.	Election Returns
Series	VIII.	Legislative
Series	IX.	Miscellaneous
Series	X.	Oaths of Office
Series	XI.	Official Bonds
Series	XII.	Proclamations
Series	XIII.	Reports
Series	XIV.	Requisitions and Orders
Series	XV.	Vouchers

SERIES I. APPOINTMENTS.

Documents.

Commissioners and agents

County officers

County officers, Deputy

State institutions, Officers of

State officers, members of boards, etc.

State officers, members of boards, Deputy

Commissioners and agents

Capitol

Code

Convict labor, to lease

Deeds (other States in Iowa)

Des Moines river lands, to settle with govern-
ment

Eads Defalcation, to settle with depositories
of 5 % fund

Executive appointments, list of

Exposition, Centennial

Hospital for Insane (new)

Immigration

Iowa soldiers, to take vote of

Public lands, to select

State Auditor's office, Inspector of books in

Swamp land, special agents

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series I—Appointments.****Documents.****County officers**

Auditors
Coroners
Recorders
Sheriffs
Superintendents
Supervisors, Members of board of
Surveyors
Treasurers

County officers, Deputy

Auditors
Clerks
Sheriffs
Treasurers

State institutions, Officers

College for the Blind
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children
Iowa Soldiers' Home
Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home
Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts
Iowa State Teachers' College
Penitentiaries
 Anamosa
 Ft. Madison
School for the Deaf
University

State officers, members of boards, departments, etc.

District Attorneys
Health, Board of
Inspector of boats
Judges, District, Circuit and Probate
Judges, Superior Court
Judges, Supreme
Labor Statistics, Bureau of
Pharmacy, Commission of
Railroad Commissioners
State Mine Inspectors, Board of Examiners of
State Oil Inspectors
Treasurer

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series I—Appointments.****Documents.****State officers, Deputy**

Auditor of State
Secretary of State
Secretary to the Governor
State Land Office (Register and clerk)
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Supreme Court (clerk)
Treasurer

SERIES II. BIDS, SPECIFICATIONS AND CONTRACTS.**Documents.****Anamosa, Well at****Capital City Electric Light Co.****Capitol**

Amended design for new
Chairs and desks for
Fuel for
Material for new
Repairing
To build gallery in
To build gas plant for lighting

Capitol grounds

Improvement of
Sand delivered on
To build house on

Capitol square, Warehouse on**Convict labor****Des Moines, for use of sewer****Des Moines, Lots 9 and 10, Blk. 25, Lyon's addition****Estray notices, to publish****Fort Madison**

Beef for penitentiary at
Building wall at
Improvement and furnishing penitentiary
Materials for manufacturing chairs
Steam heating plant at

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series II—Bids, Specifications and Contracts.****Documents.**

Iowa building at Philadelphia
 Iowa State College, New buildings at
 Papers and pamphlets, Old
 Printing and binding
 School lands, to act as attorney for State
 State Library, Alcoves for
 Stationery, 1857-1905
 Supreme Court reports, Publishing
 Weights and measures, Building for

SERIES III. CENSUS.**Bound Records.****Bound Schedules and abstracts**

1850
 1856
 1860
 1863
 1865
 1867
 1869
 1870
 1873
 1875
 1885
 1891
 1895
 1905

Documents.**Unbound schedules and abstracts**

Abstracts for 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869

Agricultural schedules for 1862

Cities and towns, population of

Algona	1888
Ames	1893
Bloomfield	1893
Carroll	1892

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series III—Census.****Documents.****Unbound schedules and abstracts.****Cities and towns, Population of**

Cherokee	1891
Clinton	1887
Eagle Grove	1892
Emmetsburg	1891
Estherville	1892
Hampton	1893
Jefferson	1892
Nevada	1893
North Des Moines	1889
Oelwein	1896
Ottumwa	1891
Spencer	1891
Tama	1892
Villisca	1891
Population schedules for 1844, 1846, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1859, and 1905	
Sac and Fox Indians, Population schedules for 1840	

SERIES IV. CERTIFICATES.**Documents.****Appointments and qualifications****Elections****Miscellaneous****Nominations****Appointments and qualifications**

Notaries, for the years 1855-1870 (arranged
alphabetically)

Oil Inspectors

Elections**General elections**

County officers

Governor

Lieutenant Governor

Presidential electors

Secretary of State

State Land Office (Register)

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Superior Court, Judges

Supreme Court, Judges

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series IV—Certificates.****Documents.****Elections.****Officers elected by the Legislature**

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court
Bank commissioners
Bank directors
Capitol commissioners
State Binder
State Printer
United States Senators

Officers of State institutions

College for the Blind
Industrial, or reform, schools
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children
Iowa Soldiers' Home
Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home
Iowa State Teachers' College
Iowa State University
Penitentiaries
 Anamosa
 Ft. Madison
School for the Deaf
State Hospitals for Insane
 Cherokee
 Clarinda
 Independence
 Mt. Pleasant

Miscellaneous

American Bonding and Trust Co., Change of
 name
Briggs, Gov. Ansel, Park's picture of
Cities, Classification of
Commissioners of Deeds, in regard to
Congressmen of Iowa, as to number of
Conway, W. B., as a member of the Pennsylv-
 vania bar
Cornwall, George, Escheat of estate of

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series IV—Certificates.****Documents.****Elections.****Miscellaneous.**

County clerks,
as to qualifications of Justice of the Peace
as to qualifications of Oil Inspectors
in regard to actions of Board of Super-
visors concerning swamp lands
Records of notaries public
County judges, in regard to Senatorial va-
cancy
County officers, in regard to the appointment
to fill vacancies
County treasurers
Eads Case, Gov. Grimes in regard to
Education, Board of, Classification of mem-
bers
Farmington guards, Election of officers
Iowa State College, as to money in the hands
of the treasurer
Laws, in regard to
Notaries public, Records and removals
Public libraries, entitled to documents
Secretary of State, as to delivery of Supreme
Court records
Spirit Lake expedition, Supplies furnished
Spirit Lake massacre, Identity of Indians in
Superior Court, established at Creston
Supreme Court, Drawing to determine length
of each term
Supreme Court reports, approved by Judges
Twenty-first General Assembly, Distribution
of the journals to

Nominations**1892**

Congressional
Judicial
Presidential electors
Senatorial
State officers

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series IV—Certificates.****Documents.****Nominations.****1893**

Contest papers, Groom & Blythe vs. Mitchell
(Nomination papers missing)

1894

Judicial
(General nomination papers missing)

1895

Protests
Representative
Senatorial

1896

Presidential electors
Protests
State officers

1897

Judicial
Protests
Representative
Senatorial
State officers
Withdrawals

1898

Congressional
Judicial
Protests
Representative
Senatorial
State officers
Withdrawals

1899

Representative
Senatorial
State officers
Withdrawals

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series IV—Certificates.****Documents.****Nominations.****1900**

Congressional
Judicial
Presidential electors
Representative
Senatorial
State officers
Withdrawals

1901

Judicial
Representative
Senatorial
State officers

1902

Congressional
Judicial
Representative
Senatorial
State officers
Withdrawals

1903

Representative
Senatorial
State officers
Withdrawals

1904

Congressional
Judicial
Presidential electors
Representative
State officers
Withdrawals

1905

Special election—Vacancies

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series IV—Certificates.****Documents.****Nominations.****1906**

Congressional
Judicial
Representative
Senatorial'
State officers
Withdrawals

SERIES V. CORRESPONDENCE**Bound Records.****Letter copying books****Letters.**

Affairs outside the State
Applications and recommendations
Assessments
Capitol
Census
Certificates
Cities and towns
Claims and warrants
Commissions and commissioners
Counties and county officers
Corporations
Criminal
Documents
Elections
Expositions
Lands
Laws
Legislative
Military
Miscellaneous
Missouri boundary
Motor vehicles
Printing and publishing
Prohibition

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series V—Correspondence.****Letters.****Public roads****Resignations****State institutions****State officers, boards, departments, etc.****Supplies****Trade marks****Affairs outside the State****Foreign**

Correspondence with Ambassadors, Consuls,
Vice Consuls, Ministers, etc.

National

Correspondence with departments of Agriculture, Interior, War, Treasury, U. S. Senate, House of Representatives, etc.

Other States

Correspondence with executives, secretaries, librarians, etc., etc.

Applications and recommendations**Assessments****Miscellaneous****Railroads****Real estate****Capitol****Census****Certificates****Cities and towns****Commissioner of Deeds****Corporations****County officers, judges, etc.****Lands****Laws****Miscellaneous****Notaries**

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series V—Correspondence.****Letters.****Cities and towns**

General

Special

Claims and warrants**Commissions and commissioners**

Capitol

Code

Deeds

General

Iowa Commission (Shiloh)

Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument

Military

Notarial

Revenue law

School fund

Swamp land

Corporations**County and county officers****Criminal****Documents****Elections****Expositions**

Centennial, 1876

Semi-Centennial, Burlington

Miscellaneous

Lands

Des Moines river

General

Iowa State College

Railroad

Saline

School

Swamp

University

Laws**Legislative****Military**

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series V—Correspondence.****Letters.****Miscellaneous**

- General
- Personal letters
- Secretaries of State, copies

Missouri boundary**Motor vehicles****Printing and publishing****Prohibition****Public roads****Resignations****State institutions**

- College for the Blind
- Industrial, or reform, schools
- Institution for Feeble-Minded Children
- Iowa Soldiers' Home
- Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home
- Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts
- Iowa State Teachers' College (Normal School)
- Penitentiaries
 - Anamosa
 - Ft. Madison
- School for the Deaf
- State Hospitals for the Insane
 - Cherokee
 - Clarinda
 - General
 - Independence
 - Mt. Pleasant
- State University

State officers, boards, departments, etc.

- Adjutant General
- Agriculture, Department of
- Attorney General
- Auditor of State
- Control, Board of
- Custodian of Public Buildings

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series V—Correspondence.****Letters.****State officers, boards, etc.**

Dental Examiners, Board of
Director of the Weather and Crop Service
District Attorney, District, Circuit and Probate
Courts
Educational Board of Examiners
Educational Commission
Executive Council
Fish and Game Wardens
Food and Dairy Commissioner
Geological Survey
Governor
Health, Board of
Historical Department
Horticultural Society
Inspector of Boats
Inspector of Factories
Iowa Academy of Sciences
Iowa State Highway Commission
Iowa State Library
Labor Statistics, Bureau of
Law Examiners, Board of
Library Commission
Medical Examiners, Board of
Optometry Examiners, Board of
Parole, Board of
Pharmacy, Commission of
Railroad Commissioners
Secretary of State
State Binder
State Historical Society
State Land Office
State Mine Inspectors
State Oil Inspectors
State Printing
State Veterinary Surgeon
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Superintendent of Weights and Measures
Superior Court
Supreme Court



Steel filing case for filing boxes containing folders of classified documents. Archives
Department State Historical building, Des Moines, Iowa.

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series V—Correspondence.****Letters.****State officers, boards, etc.**

Supreme Court, Clerk of
Supreme Court Reporter
Treasurer of State
Voting Machine Commission, Board of

Supplies**Trade Marks****SERIES VI. CRIMINAL MATTERS.****Warrants.****Discharge**

Industrial schools
Jails
Penitentiaries
Remission of fines

Execution**Parole****Rendition****Revocation of parole****Transfer from penitentiary to asylum****SERIES VII. ELECTION RETURNS.****Bound Records.****Poll records of soldier vote, 1861-1865****Documents.****Returns from County Officers, etc.****1838**

Abstracts
Burlington, City of
Congress, Delegates to
Councilmen and Representatives

1839

Abstracts
Congress, Delegates to
County officers
Representatives

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series VII—Election Returns.****Documents.****Returns from county officers, etc.****1840**

Congress, Delegates to
Constitution, for and against
Councilmen and Representatives
County officers

1841

Congress, Delegates to
Constitution, for and against
Councilmen and Representatives
County officers

1842

Congress, Delegates to
Constitution, for and against
Councilmen and Representatives
County officers

1843

Congress, Delegates to
County officers

1844

Congress, Delegates to
Constitution, for and against
County officers

1845

Abstracts
Congress, Delegates to
Constitution, for and against
County officers
Legislature, Members of the

1846

Abstracts
Constitution, for and against
Constitutional Convention, Delegates to
County officers
Legislature, Members of the
State officers and Congressmen

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.

Series VII—Election Returns.

Documents.

Returns from county officers, etc.

1847

District Judges
School Fund Commissioner
Superintendent of Public Instruction

1848

Abstracts
Congressmen
County officers
Legislature, Members of the
State officers and Congressmen

1851

Abstracts
Superintendent of Public Instruction

1852

Abstracts
Congressmen
County officers
District Judges
Legislature, Members of the
Notices and returns
Presidential electors
State officers

1853

Abstracts
Des Moines River Lands, Commissioner
and Register of
County officers
District Judges
Notices and returns
State officers

1854

Abstracts
Congressmen
County officers
Judges (District and Circuit)
Legislature, Members of the
Notices and returns
State officers

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.

Series VII—Election Returns.

Documents.

Returns from county officers, etc.

1855

- Abstracts
- County officers
- Des Moines River Lands, Commissioner
and Register of
- District Judges
- Notices and returns
- Prohibitory law
- Ringgold county, County seat
- State Land Office, Register of
- Superintendent of Public Instruction

1856

- Abstracts
- Congressmen
- Contested elections
- Constitutional Convention, Delegates to
- Constitutional Convention, for and against
- County officers
- District Judges
- Legislature, Members of
- Notices and returns
- Presidential electors
- State officers

1857

- Abstracts
- Constitution, for and against new
- County officers
- District Judges
- State officers

1858

- Abstracts
- District and County officers
- State bank and banking laws
- State officers and Congressmen

1859

- Abstracts
- Education, Board of
- State officers
- Supreme Judges

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.

Series VII—Election Returns.

Documents.

Returns from county officers, etc.

1860

County officers
Presidential electors
Proceedings of electors

1861

Abstracts
Congressmen
County officers
District Attorney
District Judges
Judges of the Supreme Court
Legislature, Members of
State officers

1862

Abstracts
Congressmen
District Judges, Probate Judges, District At-
torney
Returns made too late to count
State officers

1863

Abstracts
Judges of the Supreme Court
State officers

1864

Congressmen
County officers
District and Circuit Judges
Legislature, Members of
Presidential electors
Proceedings of electors
Soldiers' vote
State officers

1865

Abstracts
Governor and Lieutenant Governor
Judges of the Supreme Court
Legislature, Members of
Superintendent of Public Instruction

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.

Series VII—Election Returns.

Documents.

Returns from county officers, etc.

1866

Abstracts
District and county
State, Congressional and Judicial

1867

Governor and Lieutenant Governor
State officers

1868

Abstracts
Circuit Judges
Congressmen
Constitutional amendment
District Judges
Legislature, Members of the
Presidential electors
State officers

1869

Abstracts
District Attorneys
Governor and Lieutenant Governor
Legislature, Members of the
Judges of the Supreme Court
State officers
Superintendent of Public Instruction

1870

Abstracts
Congress, Members of
County officers
District and Circuit Judges
State officers

1871

Abstracts
Circuit Judges
District Attorneys
Governor and Lieutenant Governor
Judges of the Supreme Court
Legislature, Members of the
Superintendent of Public Instruction

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series VII—Election Returns.****Documents.****Returns from county officers, etc.****1872**

Abstracts
Congress, Members of
District Judges and District Attorneys
State officers

1873

Abstracts
District Attorneys
Governor and Lieutenant Governor
Judges of the Supreme Court
Legislature, Members of the
Superintendent of Public Instruction

1874

Abstracts
Congress, Members of
District Judges and County officers
District Judges and District Attorneys
Legislature, Members of the
State officers

1875

Abstracts
District Judges
Governor and Lieutenant Governor
Judges of the Supreme Court
Legislature, Members of the
Superintendent of Public Instruction

1876

Circuit Judges
Congress, Members of
District Judges
Legislature, Members of the
Presidential electors
State officers

1877

Abstracts
Governor and Lieutenant Governor
Judges of the Supreme Court
Legislature, Members of the
Superintendent of Public Instruction

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series VII—Election Returns.****Documents.****Returns from county officers, etc.****1878**

Congress, Members of
District and Circuit Judges
State officers

1879

Abstracts
Circuit Judges and County officers
Governor and Lieutenant Governor
Congress, Members of
Judges of the Supreme Court
Legislature, Members of the
Superintendent of Public Instruction

1880

Congress, Members of
Constitutional amendment
Constitutional convention
County officers and abstracts
District and Circuit Judges
Legislature, Members of the
Presidential electors
State officers

1881

Abstracts
District Judges and District Attorneys
Governor and Lieutenant Governor
Judges of the Supreme Court
Legislature, Members of the
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Vote by precincts, 1881-82

1882

Abstracts
Circuit Judges
Constitutional amendment
District Judges and District Attorneys
Legislature, Members of the
State officers

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series VII—Election Returns.****Documents.**

Returns from county officers, etc.

1883

Circuit Judges and abstracts
Congress, Members of
Governor and Lieutenant Governor
Judges of the Supreme Court
Legislature, Members of the
Superintendent of Public Instruction

1884

Abstracts
Circuit Judges
Congress, Members of
Constitutional amendment
District Judges and District Attorneys
Presidential electors
State officers

SERIES VIII. LEGISLATIVE.**Documents.**

Territorial Assemblies

General Assemblies

Petitions

Territorial Assemblies

(Outlined identically with the following specimen.)

I. October 12, 1838

Bills

Council

House

Resolutions

Council

House

Joint

Council

House

Reports

Committees

Miscellaneous

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series VIII—Legislative.****Documents.****Territorial Assemblies.**

Communications

Messages

Governor

Council to House

House to Council

Miscellaneous

Minutes

Council

House

Credentials

Council

House

Claims

Miscellaneous

I. Extra July, 1839**II. November 4, 1839****II. Extra July, 1840****III. November, 1840****IV. December, 1841****V. December, 1842****VI. December, 1843****VI. Extra June, 1844****VII. May, 1845****VIII. December, 1845****General Assemblies**

(Outlined identically with the following specimen.)

I. November 30, 1846—February 25, 1847

Bills

Senate

House

Miscellaneous

Resolutions

Senate

House

Joint

Senate

House

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series VIII—Legislative.****Documents.****General Assemblies.**

- Concurrent
 - Senate
 - House
 - Memorials
 - Reports
 - Committees
 - Senate
 - House
 - Joint
 - Investigations
 - Miscellaneous
 - Communications
 - Messages
 - Governor
 - Senate to House
 - House to Senate
 - Miscellaneous
 - Minutes
 - Senate
 - House
 - Credentials
 - Senate
 - House
 - Claims
 - Records
 - Senate
 - House
 - General
 - Miscellaneous
- I. Extra, January 3, 1848—January 25, 1848
 - II. December 4, 1848—January 15, 1849
 - III. December 2, 1850—February 5, 1851
 - IV. December 6, 1852—January 24, 1853
 - V. December 4, 1854—January 26, 1855
 - V. Extra, July 2, 1856—July 16, 1856
 - VI. December 1, 1856—January 29, 1857
 - VII. January 11, 1858—March 23, 1858
 - VIII. January 8, 1860—April 3, 1860
 - IX. January 13, 1862—April 8, 1862

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.

Series VIII—Legislative.

Documents.

General Assemblies.

- X. January 11, 1864—March 9, 1864
- XI. January 8, 1866—April 3, 1866
- XII. January 13, 1868—April 8, 1868
- XIII. January 10, 1870—April 13, 1870
- XIV. January 8, 1872—April 23, 1872
- XIV. Adjourned Session, January 15, 1872—
February 20, 1873
- XV. January 12, 1874—March 19, 1874
- XVI. January 10, 1876—March 16, 1876
- XVII. January 14, 1878—March 26, 1878
- XVIII. January 12, 1880—March 27, 1880
- XIX. January 9, 1882—March 17, 1882
- XX. January 14, 1884—April 2, 1884
- XXI. January 11, 1886—April 13, 1886
- XXII. January 9, 1888—April 10, 1888
- XXIII. January 13, 1890—April 15, 1890
- XXIV. January 11, 1892—March 30, 1892
- XXV. January 8, 1894—April 6, 1894
- XXVI. January 13, 1896—April 11, 1896
- XXVI. Extra, January 19, 1897—May 11, 1897
- XXVI. Adjourned Session, July 1,—July 2, 1897
- XXVII. January 10, 1898—April 1, 1898
- XXVIII. January 8, 1900—April 6, 1900
- XXIX. January 13, 1902—April 11, 1902
- XXX. January 11, 1904—April 12, 1904
- XXXI. January 8, 1906—April 6, 1906

Petitions

Agricultural societies

County

State

Appropriations

Miscellaneous

Canada thistle and cockle burr, Destruction of
Banks, in regard to

Board of Education, Establishment of

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series VIII—Legislative.****Documents.****Petitions.****Capital of the State**

Appropriations for Capitol

Location of Capitol

Ft. Des Moines

Newton

Oskaloosa

Pella

Red Rock

Capital punishment, in regard to**Charters**

Dams

Ferries

Miscellaneous

Cities and towns

Boundary lines

Changing name

Incorporation of

Miscellaneous

Officers of

Vacations of

Constitutional convention**Counties**

Boundary lines

County officers, in regard to salaries

County organization

County seats

County supervisors

Miscellaneous

Dairy commission

Appointment of commissioner

Butter and cheese, Prohibiting the adultera-
tion of**Debts and collection of**

Mechanics lien

Miscellaneous

Mortgages

Stay of execution

Usury laws

Office of Secretary of State—Classification.**Series VIII—Legislative.****Documents.****Petitions.****Divorces**

Application for

Laws

Domestic animals

Compensation for damages for loss by dogs

To restrain stock from running at large

Drainage**Elections****Fences**

Barbed wire, making a lawful fence

Miscellaneous

Fish and game

Fish way in dams

Fish and game laws

Indians**Insane, Care of, etc.****Insurance****Judicial**

Circuit Courts

Common Pleas

County Courts

Judicial Districts

Justice of the Peace Courts

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Proposed form for catalogue card. Archives Department, State Historical building, Des Moines, Iowa.

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GLIMPSES OF HENRY CLAY DEAN, A UNIQUE INDIVIDUAL.

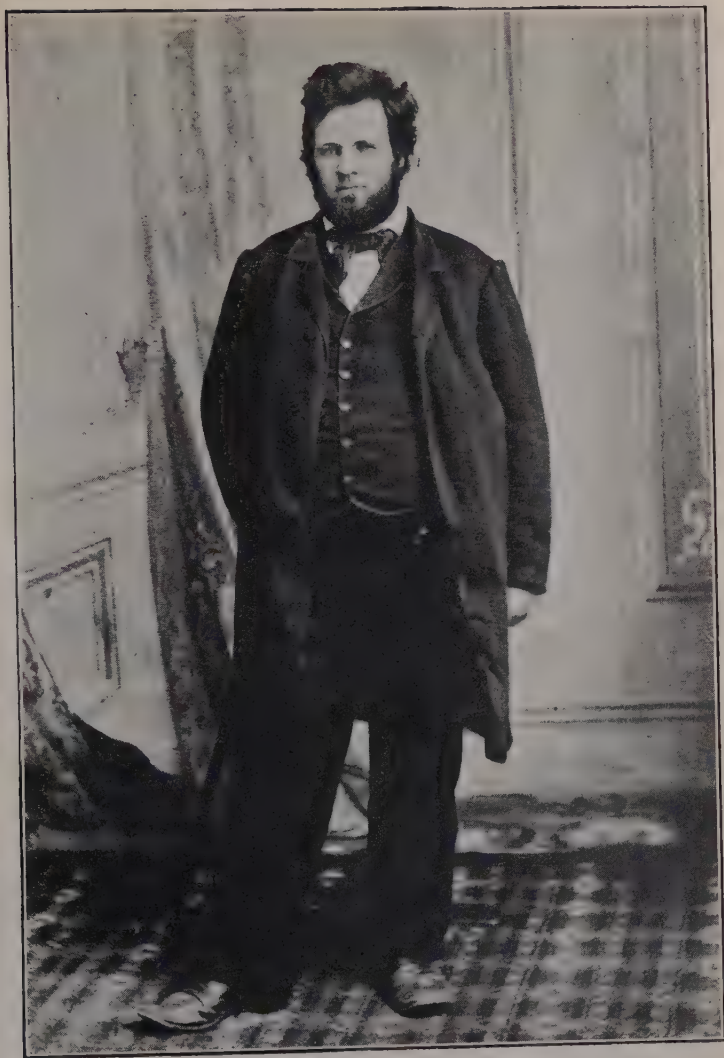
BY J. W. CHENEY.

This remarkable man was a noted Methodist preacher, something of a lawyer, much in demand as a lecturer and political speaker, and in all these roles he was an orator of unusual ability. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but I am unable to say when he was born* or how long he had been preaching when he left that State, but, as my informants agree that he had a family of quite young children when he came to Iowa, he was then probably not far from thirty years old.

I learn from Waring's "History of the Iowa Conference" that he became a member of that body in 1850; that he retired from pastoral work and became simply a "local" preacher in 1856; that he surrendered his certificates of ordination to the conference, and completely severed his connection with the church in 1862. According to Haines' "Makers of Iowa Methodism," he was Chaplain of the United States Senate for a time in Buchanan's administration, which was not while he was in the active ministry, but after he became a local preacher. Politically he was first and for some time a Whig, but, on the disruption of that party and the formation of the Republican party, he enlisted under the Democratic banner. During the Civil war his sympathies were strongly with the South, and he sometimes indiscreetly uttered his sentiments. Lincoln said, "Blessed be God who giveth us the churches." No church was more loyal to the Union than the Methodist and none gave so many soldiers to its armies. This was probably Dean's chief reason for leaving it, for he freely condemned the church for "meddling in politics."

After "locating" in 1856, he made his home in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, but some time in the seventies he moved into northern Missouri, not far from Glenwood, settled on a large

*Born Oct. 27, 1822, Fayette county, Pa. J. R. Rippey, ANNALS OF IOWA, Vol. 8, No. 4, p. 241.



Your friend
Henry Clay Dean

From a photograph in Edgar R. Harlan's collection of The Van Buren
County Group of Famous Men

tract of land, and advertised his unreconstructed spirit by naming his place "Rebel's Cove." There his home and magnificent library were destroyed by fire, about 1885, and he died soon afterward.

I remember to have first seen Dean in 1860, and saw him at intervals thereafter for twenty years. He was short and stout, and became quite fleshy in his later years, had abundant black hair, deeply-set eyes, a very dark complexion, and a face that was rather heavy and coarse. When in repose there was nothing in his appearance to suggest to the ordinary observer that he was a very intellectual man and brilliant orator. He was further discounted by great carelessness as to his personal appearance, his apparel being habitually slouchy and not over-clean, on which account he was often spoken of as "dirty shirt Dean." In the course of a lecture, I once heard him say: "Alcibiades greatly diverted the people of Athens and set their tongues to wagging, by cutting off his dog's tail with a butcher's cleaver in the public market place. I have succeeded quite as well with my dirty shirt." When he left Iowa, it was erroneously supposed that he settled on the Missouri River, which moved an Iowa paper to say: "The two big muddies have formed a junction." In the summer of 1876, in Keosauqua, I heard him give a lecture on "The Old Senate," which was in reality a very able eulogy of Clay, Webster and Calhoun; and I well remember how astonished the people were when he came upon the platform clad in a new and clean linen suit.

He was exceedingly eccentric, a law unto himself, and had little respect for conventionalities. His sturdy physical make-up enabled him to ignore the laws of health with impunity for many years. He was always much more than a hearty eater. My wife relates that he was at her father's home one day for dinner, when her mother was absent, and she had to prepare the meal. Dean ate so heartily that she was afraid the table would be bare before his hunger was satisfied, and she was particularly dismayed because of the quantity of coffee he drank. I have just asked her, "How many cups of coffee did you say Dean drank at that meal, was it five or six?" and she replied, "O, more than that!" He must have

been sadly lacking in the qualities which make a minister a safe and inspiring example to his flock. And I really wonder that he was ever admitted to the ministry, and that he should have been acceptable to the people as long as he was. I know he was not acceptable to many. He was probably tolerated for two reasons: first, and chiefly, because of his commanding ability in the pulpit; and second, because he was a genius, and there are always quite a number of people who think that coarseness and negligence may be excused on the ground of genius, whereas the very opposite is true. An old saying is, "Nobility imposes obligations," and Jesus said, "Unto whomsoever much is given of him shall much be required." And Dean was not unmindful that precept and practice did not always harmonize in his case, for he would sometimes say when preaching: "Don't do as I do, do as I say."

In warm weather he would make a political speech in his shirt sleeves, his collar unbuttoned, one suspender slipped from his shoulder and hanging at his side, and perhaps one or both of his shoes untied. I saw him do so more than once, and in one such speech, delivered in the court house grove at Keosauqua, he paid one of the most glowing tributes to womanhood I ever heard; and a number who heard it spoke of the incongruity between the tribute and Dean's appearance as he uttered it.

I never heard him preach, but from credible witnesses often heard of his eccentricities in the pulpit. One of them heard him preach when apparently a tight shoe was hurting his foot. He endured it a little while, then, without pausing in his sermon, he took out his pocket knife, opened it, stooped over and cut a generous slit in the offending shoe. And one of our old preachers used to tell that he heard him making a wonderful prayer at a camp-meeting, under the influence of which it seemed that heaven and earth were coming together; that he was seized with a compelling desire to see how Dean looked while in such a supreme effort, and how dumbfounded he was, on lifting his head and opening his eyes, to behold the great man still praying mightily, and at the same time deliberately tying his shoe.

His great ability was generally conceded; he was himself well aware of it, and, like Ben Butler, was quite "willing to admit it." He once said to the late Charles Baldwin: "My mind is like a tar bucket, if anything gets into it, it sticks." And this was not a vain boast. His memory was truly wonderful. In proof of this Judge Knapp used to relate that he and Dean were associate counselors in the trial of a certain murder case, and that after the evidence had been taken, Dean sat up all night preparing his plea, writing it out in full. As they started to the court room in the morning, he said to Dean, "You are forgetting your manuscript," but Dean carelessly replied, "I don't need it." The Judge said that, in spite of having lost sleep the previous night, Dean made a great speech, and that, what was more remarkable still, it was almost, if not altogether, word for word as he had written it.

Landon Taylor, one of Iowa's pioneer preachers, in his book, "The Battlefield Reviewed," thus describes a sermon preached by Dean when at the height of his popularity:

At one of our camp-meetings at Long Grove I was aware that he desired to preach on Sunday night. I said to him, "Henry, if you will preach a good gospel sermon tonight, and leave Dean out, we will be glad to hear you." True to his promise he started out and his naturally musical voice rose with the interest of the subject. He commenced with the sinner yet in his sins, and carried him through all the changes of spiritual progress, until he stood upon the Rock, with a new song in his mouth, even praises unto God. He then followed him through all the conflicts and experiences of human life, down to the day when he placed his foot upon the neck of his last enemy, and stood waving the flag of victory over the head of his conquered foe. Then with one sublime flight he brought him to the golden gates of the Heavenly city, where he was greeted with the songs of angels and the shouts of the saints, and Jesus placed a shining crown upon his head, and said to him, "You have been faithful over a few things, I will make you ruler over many things, enter into the joy of your Lord." But no pen sketch can give an accurate idea of the sermon and its effect upon the audience that clear and beautiful night.

I cannot now recall who told me, many years ago, of a sermon Dean preached at a camp-meeting near Burlington. His text was, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth," and in

his peroration he closed one thrilling fight of eloquence after another with the repetition of the text, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth!" and many of his hearers were so deeply moved that they rose to their feet and repeatedly exclaimed with him, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"

While he was pastor of the church at Keosauqua, one of Abner Kneeland's disciples was booked to come to the town and lecture against the Christian religion. Some of the saints began to fear for the safety of Zion. They consulted together and deputed Chandler Yeager and another brother to get Dean to answer the man. From Yeager's lips I heard the story. He said they found Dean eager for the battle. He began pacing the floor and saying, "I'll answer him. Yes, I'll answer him!" They said, "But you must keep still until he is through speaking." And Dean said, "I will, I will!" But to make sure that he did they went with him to the courthouse, and seated him on a short bench between them. Shortly after the lecturer began, Dean became indignant at something he said, and came sliding up against Yeager, who whispered to him, "Keep still!" and Dean said, "I will, I will!" But presently he became wrought up again and slid over to the other brother, who whispered, "Keep still!" and Dean again replied, "I will, I will!" He continued the sliding performance, but they held him in leash until the lecture closed, when he arose and asked the people to be seated again until he made a few announcements. They did so and before they were aware of it, he was fairly launched in a masterly reply which fully restored the confidence of the Christian people.

When another skeptic once challenged him to debate, he asked, "What do you want to debate about?" The man replied, "The immortality of the soul." Dean said, "I suppose you believe when you die that will be the end of you?" The man said "Yes," and brought down upon himself the retort, "Well then, why don't you go out there and get down on all fours, and root around in the mud with your brother hogs?" Saying which, Dean turned and walked away, leaving the skeptic feeling that he had enough to reflect on for awhile.

He delighted in doing startling things. Here in Keosauqua one Burton kept a saloon, and Dean held forth on the subject of temperance in a Sunday service, and in the course of his prayer he cried out, "O Lord, save the people, but kill Burton."

In those days he was a Whig and hated slavery. On a Saturday, during a term of court, he sauntered into the law office of Knapp, Wright and Caldwell, where quite a number of the transient lawyers were assembled in order to consult the firm's fine library, and among them were such Democrats as Trimble, Hendershott and Williams. After an introduction and a little chatting, Dean took Caldwell aside and said to him, "I am going to preach on the subject of slavery tomorrow, and I want you to get these men to come and hear me." Caldwell induced them to do so, but without betraying Dean's purpose, and they were shown to seats well up in front. In relating the story to me, a few years ago, Judge Caldwell said: "Dean was at his best, and I never, in all my life, heard such a scathing denunciation of slavery. After the service, as I was passing down the aisle, I felt some one pluck me by the sleeve and when I turned about I saw that it was Dean. He leaned toward me and said in a whisper, 'Caldwell, didn't I give them hell?'"

Before surrendering his ordination papers he once came to Keosauqua, stayed over Sunday and preached, but the moment the service ended, he stepped down from the pulpit, shook hands with an old friend and said, "Do you know of any cheap land for sale?" And it was about that time that he said to Rev. I. P. Teter, "Everything has now resolved itself into a question of dollars and cents with me."

As I have already said, I never heard Dean preach. My first recollection of him dates back to the memorable presidential campaign of 1860. He was making a political speech outdoors in Keosauqua, and was then an ardent advocate of Democracy. On the outskirts of the crowd one of the tall Langfords stood, leaning against a young apple tree, with his head among the branches, and, while Dean was scoring Lincoln and his party, Langford called out, "Here's six feet

four for Lincoln!" and he afterward made his words good by serving three years in the Union army, suffering both wounds and long imprisonment. Also among the hearers of that speech was County Judge Emanuel Mayne, afterward a captain in the 3rd Iowa cavalry, and killed in a skirmish at Kirksville, Mo. While warmly eulogizing his party, Dean exclaimed, "Whoever heard of the Democratic party squandering public funds?" "I did," said Judge Mayne. Dean asked, "When was it?" Mayne replied, "When the United States Senate hired Henry Clay Dean to pray for it." Dean retorted, "Well, I never prayed for you, and I never will, for I don't believe in praying for dumb brutes."

A year or two after that, he had a date for another speech here, but he failed to fill it, because he had been thrown into the guard-house at Keokuk for alleged treasonable utterances in a speech at that place. At the same time some soldiers were confined in the guard-house, for "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." They organized a court-martial, tried Dean for treason, found him guilty, sentenced him to death, and they even went so far as to make a rope of their suspenders and put a noose about his neck. The report reached us that they had him badly seared, and there was some reason for his being so, because some of the men were drunk almost to the irresponsible degree. The authorities turned him loose in a day or two, thinking he had been punished enough, and had learned a valuable lesson.

Sometimes the laugh was on Dean, and from entirely unexpected sources. There was a certain Thomas Howard, who had been a very bright young man, and was said to have "stumped Ohio in company with famous Tom Corwin," but he contracted habits of dissipation, as the result of which he became very poor and suffered a partial loss of speech. Finally good old Dr. Elbert brought him to Iowa, and gave him a little home on his farm, about four miles west of Keosauqua, where he eked out a living, generally by doing day labor as he was able, and sometimes teaching a small country school, but his appetite for liquor occasionally got the upper hand of him, and in the end he committed suicide. One day he was coming to town on foot, when Dean over-

took him in a buggy, pulled up his team, and the following colloquy took place between them. It was the more ludicrous because of Howard's low estate and limping utterance:

Dean: "Hello, Howard. Going to town?"

Howard: "Hello, Dean. Yes, I'm going to town."

Dean: "So am I, get in and ride."

Howard: "Well, Dean, I would, but I was elected sub-director of my school district the other day, and my constituents are a little particular about the company I keep."

Dean drove on into town, relishing the joke so well that he told it to some friends before Howard arrived.

Again, in the political campaign of 1868, Dean made a series of stump speeches in Vermont, and at one place, after scoring the Republican party to his own great satisfaction, he asked, "Is there a Republican here?" A very plain-looking old farmer arose and said, "I am a Republican, Mr. Dean." This was unexpected; Dean eyed the man quizzically for a moment, and then said, "Well, how do you feel?" The old farmer promptly replied, "I feel just like a sound apple in a bushel of rotten ones."

In 1876 I heard Dean lecture before the literary societies of the college at Mt. Pleasant. It was during commencement week, and the members of the societies were anxious to have the affair staged in good style. They proposed to have all the officers of the societies seated on the platform, and Dean introduced by one of the presidents, but he said, "I live here, and the people know me; I don't need an introduction, and don't want any other preliminaries. Leave the whole affair to me; I'll be there on time and will introduce myself."

When the hour came, the large hall was full of people, but not a soul was on the platform. Suddenly Dean entered at a side door and, amid much cheering and hand-clapping, strode upon the stage, where, without pausing a step, he took off his slouch hat and sailed it several feet away into a chair, turned to the audience and, without a formal bow or even a nod of his head, began by saying: "Some one has said that a public speaker should have something to say, and say it

boldly, not caring whether his hearers agreed with him or not. And that is exactly my mood today." Then, after extolling our free school system, he made an attack upon the existing State aid, control and management of institutions of higher learning. He objected to the State University at Iowa City on the ground that it gave free tuition to only two students from each county in a given period, which meant favoritism, was unjust because all citizens of the State were taxed for the sole benefit of a few, and was contrary to the sound Jeffersonian doctrine that legislation should always aim to secure the greatest good of the greatest number. Then, having disposed of the State University, he said, "And now we have at Ames an *Ag-ri-cul-tu-ral College!*" The reader will have to imagine, for I cannot describe, the sneering way in which he drawled out the word, with a prolonged emphasis on each syllable, each time he had occasion to use the name of the institution.

After showing that it was also open to the same objection he had urged against the State University, he indicted it for hypocrisy, in that it was not specifically an agricultural school as it professed to be, and its name implied, but was an ordinary college with agriculture added to the course of studies; and that the State did not obligate the students to follow farming after graduating; that the students themselves had no intention of becoming farmers, but went to Ames solely to obtain a general education, as a preparation for some other calling than farming; therefore the State, the regents, faculty and students were all hypocrites. Then, turning to the owner of a large farm, he said, "Col. Greisel, how many of these fine-haired young men from the *ag-ri-cul-tu-ral* college have come down here to work for you on your farm?"

While inveighing against the impractical character of some things taught, he gave some account of a lecture which he heard in Washington City, in which a scientist taught that the planetary system was cooling down, and would ultimately become a system of ice-bound worlds. "Then, I thought," said Dean (alluding to a well known Methodist Boanerges), "Come on, Mike See, with your hell-fire and brimstone."

At this sally there was much laughter, and Dean himself swaggered back and leaned against the wall, folded his arms across his breast, and laughed heartily. Then, stepping forward, he addressed Rev. W. F. Evans, saying, "Frank, where is Mike, anyhow?" Dean was not at his best in this lecture, perhaps because he had a bad case. The lecture was very entertaining, and to some extent instructive, but by no means convincing.

In 1880 my wife and I were on a train in Missouri, when Dean came into our car, and walked leisurely down the aisle, stopping frequently to talk with acquaintances, and we were surprised that he knew so many people. I had never been introduced to him, and my wife had not met him for years, probably not since she was the mere girl who, at one meal, had poured more than five or six cups of coffee for him, but she said, "When he comes along here, I am going to see if he knows me." Accordingly, as he was about to pass by, she arose, extended her hand and said, "Mr. Dean, do you know me?" He instantly replied, "Why, yes! You're Charley Baldwin's daughter," and, after being introduced to me, we had a very interesting talk with him. The car was not crowded, and the two ladies just in front of us offered to move so that he might sit down, but he said, "No, no, ladies, I thank you, but keep your seats. If you ever become as fleshy as I am, and I hope you may not, you will find it more comfortable, much of the time, to stand than to sit."

When asked about his health he said, "Oh, it is only fairly good, but I never have a doctor and never take any medicine. When I don't feel well, I just take a little cream-of-tartar, that cools the blood." When the train boy came along and presented his tray of peanuts, Dean frowned and said, "No, peanuts are for pigs!"

Although he had withdrawn from the church nearly twenty years before, he still retained a general faith in the Christian religion, and in the course of our conversation he said, "I am going down to Columbia to lecture before the literary societies of the State University. The subject of my lecture is, 'Objections to Ingersolism.' I have ten objections to Ingersol-

ism, and they are the Ten Commandments." He said no more about it, but left us to infer that his argument, put in propositional form, would be, "Resolved, that the well-being of humanity cannot be conserved, in the highest sense, without the religion and morality of the Decalogue."

In the fall of 1881, I met Dean for the last time, when we were the only passengers in the caboose of a night freight train, between Bloomfield and Ottumwa. About that time Dr. H. W. Thomas, of the Rock River Conference, in Illinois, was on trial for heresy. He had formerly been a member of the Iowa Conference, of which I was then a member, and I was slightly acquainted with him, while Dean had known him long and well. So we discussed the case with much interest, and I was both surprised and gratified that his views agreed with mine. He said he had recently seen Thomas in Chicago, and said to him, "Hiram, you are wrong. Of course, generally speaking, you have a right to abide by your own personal convictions, and to preach the same, but not while you belong to the church and are a Methodist preacher. The only right and honorable thing for you to have done was to give up your parchments and withdraw from the church when you found that you were not in harmony with it. Years ago, when I could not approve of what the church was doing, I frankly told the brethren so, and asked the privilege of withdrawing from the church, which they kindly allowed. So there was no friction, no hard feeling, and our relations have been friendly ever since. I have great respect for the Methodist Church, and many of its members and preachers I count among my best friends." And I am indeed glad that, when I had my last interview with Dean, he was in such a judicial frame of mind, having charity for all. Perhaps he was experiencing the mellowing effect of old age.

PIONEERS OF IOWA AND OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

BY CORNELIUS H. HANFORD.

In a speech which was delivered in the House of Representatives, March 20, 1912, Speaker Clark referred to Colonel Roosevelt's life of Senator Benton, as authority for saying: "When a thousand Missourians loaded their wives, children and household goods into their wagons and went across the plains, they settled forever the ownership of what was called the Oregon country." To this the Speaker subjoined: "In addition to that, the country has been very largely populated by Missourians. * * * Just why they leave Missouri I cannot tell to save my soul, but they do leave it." The question: Why do people emigrate from the Mississippi valley to occupy the country farther west?—is answered by physical and historical facts.

The entire North American continent is adapted and was designed by the Creator for a better use than to be kept in perpetuity as a hunting preserve. It has been truly said that one Holstein cow is of more value than one hundred spotted deer. The aboriginal inhabitants were not true conservationists, but they were radical abstainers from cutting down forest trees, from extracting minerals from the earth, from molesting natural pastures and from use of the power of flowing water, and so the abundance of natural wealth was for ages reserved until in the fullness of time industrious people capable of using it came forth and laid claim to it.

Then hard conditions of life, the tyranny of rulers and cruelties emanating from the bigotry of religious zealots in Europe, developed the manhood and spirit of the emigrants who first crossed the Atlantic Ocean as heralds of civilization, and afterwards sent forth their descendants to occupy the Ohio valley and thence on to the Mississippi valley and thence

again on to Oregon, and they are still going on to Alaska and to the western provinces of Canada, impelled by the force of attraction, the invisible force akin to the law of gravity.

By this I mean American pioneers were especially endowed with strength and courage adapting them to the task of subjugating the wilderness. The country was adapted to invite and reward the exertion of their energy, and it was in obedience to natural law that they struggled and triumphed in founding new States, so long as wise statesmanship controlled the national policy in a way to permit the use of land, and timber, and minerals, and water, by those for whose use God created them.

American pioneers were keen to avail themselves of opportunities to acquire land, and whether farmers, artisans or professional men, the majority always secured titles to the maximum quantity obtainable at the lowest cost, so that, on an average, the public domain was distributed at the average ratio of one-quarter section for each head of a family. After about twenty years' development of new countries, the value of settlers' homesteads with such improvements as the first owners usually make amounts to from twenty to fifty dollars per acre. Many of them take advantage of opportunities to sell out and re-locate further west, because they can secure land equal in quantity and quality to their first holdings and have a surplus of cash. Within the last decade, faddists, greedy to milk the west, have declaimed against the policy vindicated by magnificent results, declaring that the nation has been robbed by land grabbers. They propose to restrict the further appropriation of the public domain for beneficial use in a way that will add to the national revenue and sacrifice the much greater value to the nation of the products of enterprise. Already the evil consequences of obstructive legislation and executive orders have sent many thousands of good citizens of the United States and their cash capital over the northern boundary to accept the benefit of Canada's liberal policy in respect to the disposition of unused land. The vendees of the first settlers are usually the large farmers who by the use of machinery are able to manage big farms, producing grain

and livestock. With hired hands and machinery they plow in the plowing season and reap in the harvest season, and spend most of their time in cities. In many instances farming districts become depopulated by reason of the large holdings of absentees. Such conditions are to a large extent accountable for the bad roads of the country. As a general rule the big farms will not yield an income exceeding five per cent per annum on a valuation of fifty dollars per acre. Large areas cannot be profitably retained after the land becomes more valuable when sold in small tracts. By the application of scientific principles of husbandry an individual owner of a small farm, personally managed, can get a larger cash income from it than a tract many times larger can be made to yield without the aid of science. As the population of the country increases there is a corresponding increase in the demand for land and advancement of its price. This has the tendency to compel the large land owners to subdivide and sell, and stimulates immigration into localities where good land can be purchased by thrifty homeseekers.

By the census reports it appears that Iowa did not have a larger population in 1910 than it had ten years prior. But it is a good State. The farmers who are not shiftless are wealthy. Present tendencies to make country life attractive by improving the highways and making better social conditions and by the introduction and maintenance of model schools in rural districts, must inevitably bring into the State in the next ten years, large numbers of excellent citizens who will be content to live on farms, or if there is not a large immigration, emigration from the State will be checked and the native sons and daughters will increase the number of permanent loyal inhabitants of the Hawkeye State.

My grandfather, Abraham Levering Holgate, and my father, Edward Hanford and three of his brothers emigrated from Ohio and settled in Van Buren county, Iowa, about the time of the organization of Iowa Territory. My parents were married in 1845 and I was born in 1849. My grandfather was killed accidentally in 1847. In 1852, two of my father's brothers, George and Ebenezer Seymour Hanford,

emigrated to Seattle where my mother's brother, John Cornelius Holgate, had previously located. The next succeeding year my father and his family and my mother's widowed mother, one sister and two brothers and my grandmother's sister and her husband, Henry Clayton, and their children, with several other Iowa families made the journey across the plains. My people tarried for one winter in Oregon and then came to Seattle. The first of the family who caught the "Oregon fever" were my mother and her younger brother, John Cornelius Holgate. That occurred when they were children in Ohio about the time that the missionaries made their first entry into the Oregon country. The children became attracted to Oregon in this way: My mother, to entertain the little fellow, fabricated fairy tales, and having read reports of the Lewis and Clark expedition, she located fairy land in Oregon, and so impressed her brother that he resolved to go to Oregon when he could, and never abandoned that resolution. Once for naughtiness he was admonished that he would have to be a good boy or he could never go to heaven, to which he readily answered, saying that he was not going to heaven but to Oregon, and in the year 1847 when he was a youth under nineteen years of age, he did go to Oregon and made extensive cruises from southern Oregon to Puget Sound. The letters which he wrote to his sister had the effect of confirming the stories she had told him. He was the first white man to explore the region round about the harbor of Seattle. In his imagination he saw visions of the future great city surrounding the bay and fresh water lakes which constitute the matchless harbor, one of the chief factors contributing to the importance of the commercial metropolis now existing, and to the additional importance to be attained when Seattle becomes, as it will, one of the great cities of the world.

It is true that the immigration into the Oregon country of 1843, referred to by Speaker Clark, and of the much larger numbers who crossed the plains in 1844 and 1845, did lead to the speedy determination of joint American and British occupancy of the region comprising the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, the Province of British Columbia and

all of the States of Montana and Wyoming west of the Rocky Mountains. But the one thousand were not all Missourians. The Iowa contingent in that movement was considerable in numbers and strong in personality, having for a leader General Morton Matthew McCarver, whose military title was earned as an officer under the Territorial government of Iowa.

The statutes of Iowa preceded the immigration of 1843 in time of arrival in Oregon, having been adopted as the laws of the country by the provisional government organized while the one thousand were en route. One hundred and two men assembled May 2, 1843, and by vote of a majority resolved to organize a local government to exist until the United States government should extend its authority over the country, and a committee was appointed to draft a code of laws. A second convention held July 5, 1843, received and adopted the report of that committee which included the following resolution:

Resolved, That the laws of Iowa, as laid down in the Statute Laws of the Territory of Iowa, enacted at the first session of the Legislative Assembly of said territory, held at Burlington, A. D. 1838-9, published by authority in Dubuque, Russell & Reeves, printers, 1839, certified to be a correct copy by William B. Conway, Secretary of Iowa Territory, be adopted as the laws of this territory.

At the same time temporary officers were chosen who conducted the new government until the first election, which was held in 1844. By creating their own government in advance of the international treaty which terminated the controversy respecting national dominion, and by adopting Iowa laws, Oregon was actually Americanized and became, in a legal sense, the child of Iowa. That body of laws remains to this day the basis of the statutory laws of the State of Oregon, and in the year 1884, when the first civil government was provided for Alaska, Congress extended the laws of Oregon over that country, and in that way the territorial laws of Iowa were made the basis of the laws governing civil and criminal procedure in the first court of Alaska.*

*23 U. S. Statutes, p. 25.

General McCarver was, throughout his lifetime, an active and influential man who merited the distinction of being classed as an empire builder. He was the founder of the city of Burlington, Iowa, and one of the important men in the historic events of Iowa previous to 1843. He was elected to membership in the legislature of the Provisional Government of Oregon, and was the presiding officer of that body during its first and second sessions. His military services in three Indian wars were arduous and efficient. He was one of the founders of Sacramento, the capital city of California, a member of the convention which framed the constitution of that State, and the founder of the city of Tacoma in the State of Washington, where he died April 17, 1875.

Col. William W. Chapman was one of the great men among American pioneers. His military title was conferred by the people of Iowa, who elected him to the office of Colonel of Militia when he was a young man. He was an able lawyer and active in the important affairs of Iowa before and after its severance from Wisconsin, and was its first delegate to Congress. He came to Oregon in 1847 and was for many years one of the most important men of the Pacific Northwest. Even a condensed summary of his services and achievements would lengthen this article beyond permissible limits.

Another eminent man whose name adorns pages of national history as well as the history of Oregon, was George H. Williams. He was a practicing lawyer and a judge in Iowa previous to 1853, when he was appointed to the office of Chief Justice of Oregon Territory. His judicial services in that position were of great value to the young commonwealth. He represented Oregon in the United States Senate and was accorded a high place among national statesmen during the period from 1865 to 1871 when the Union was reconstructed. As a member of the High Joint Commission which provided for the Geneva International Arbitration Commission to adjudicate American claims against the British government for depredations committed by the Cruiser Alabama during the Civil war; and for arbitration by Emperor William of the controversy respecting the boundary between Washington Ter-

ritory and British Columbia, involving the claim of the British government to the San Juan Archipelago, he was an able defender of American rights. He afterwards filled the position of Attorney General in President Grant's cabinet, and so commanded the confidence of the President that when Chief Justice Chase died, his nomination for the high office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was sent to the Senate. It was not because he was unworthy, but because of eastern jealousy of the West, that his appointment was not confirmed. Prejudice and meanness were manifested, not only in compelling the withdrawal of his nomination, but in the malignant assaults upon his character made by the same description of individuals who in earlier times traduced George Washington, and in recent times maligned Secretary Ballinger. At the conclusion of his official services at the national capitol, Judge Williams returned to Oregon, where for many years he practiced law and was affectionately styled "Oregon's grand old man." His last official services were in the position of Mayor of the city of Portland; where he died in the month of April, 1910.

Delazon Smith, another emigrant from Iowa, was one of the first senators from the State of Oregon. His colleague was General Joseph Lane, one of the Democratic nominees for Vice President in 1860.

One of the most prominent of the pioneers of Washington Territory, was Colonel William H. Wallace, an able lawyer and an eloquent political campaign orator who emigrated from Iowa, in 1853. He was a member, and Speaker, of the House of Representatives of the Iowa territorial legislature at its first session. President Lincoln appointed him to the office of Governor of Washington Territory, which position he vacated to represent the Territory as its delegate in the 37th Congress, and he was the first Governor and the first delegate to Congress of Idaho Territory. After the conclusion of his last service in Congress he returned to his pioneer home at Steilacoom in the Territory of Washington, where he died February 7, 1879.

Charles Ben. Darwin, an Iowa lawyer and codifier of Iowa statutes, was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory in 1866, 1867 and 1868.

Joseph R. Lewis was practicing law at Washington, Iowa, when he received an appointment as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho Territory. Afterwards he was appointed Associate Justice and later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, which position he held from 1875 to 1879. In 1884 he became the first President of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and was a prominent actor in the affairs of Seattle during the succeeding ten years, when he removed to California. He died at Los Angeles, March 19, 1911.

Thomas Burke has been for many years, and still is, one of the foremost among the enterprising and successful men of the Territory and State of Washington. He was my immediate predecessor as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory. The period of his boyhood was spent on his father's farm in Iowa.

Frank Allyn came from Keokuk, Iowa, in the year 1887, President Cleveland having appointed him to the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, which office he held when the State was admitted into the Union. Then by election of the people he became Judge of the Superior Court of Pierce county. He died at Tacoma.

One of the strongest debaters and ablest members of Congress during the period of ten years from 1899 to 1909 was Francis Wellington Cushman, a representative from the State of Washington. He was born at Brighton, Iowa, May 8, 1867. When twenty-one years of age he was admitted to practice law in Nebraska, and in 1891 emigrated from that State to Tacoma. He died in New York City, July 6, 1909. His brother, Edward E. Cushman, also a native of Iowa, whose home is in Tacoma, is now one of the District Judges of Alaska and has recently been appointed to be my associate as one of the Judges of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington.

Samuel C. Hyde, now a Justice of Peace in Spokane, Washington, is another Hawkeye lawyer who has represented the State of Washington in Congress as a member of the House of Representatives of the 54th Congress.

Richard A. Ballinger is now practicing law and is the head of one of the leading law firms of Seattle. He was born at Boonesboro, Iowa, in the year 1858. He came to Port Townsend in the State of Washington, soon after the State was admitted into the Union. I gave him an appointment as United States Commissioner, which was his first official position in the State. He was elected to and filled the office of Superior Judge for a term of four years, and afterwards removed to Seattle and was its Mayor from March, 1904, to 1906. He was energetic and thorough in the performance of his duties in that office. He became very popular and was strongly urged by many citizens to succeed himself at the end of his term, but was compelled to decline by the impaired state of his health. At first he declined to accept the appointment of the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, tendered him by President Roosevelt, but yielded to the urgent solicitation of the President and at considerable financial sacrifice accepted and filled that position for a period of about one year, when he resigned and returned to Seattle. President Taft appointed him Secretary of the Interior, and a more capable and honest man has never been called to be the head of the Interior Department. No man in public life in recent times has ever been more scurrilously abused. The charges made against him, when analyzed, evince an animus on the part of his opponents due to the fact that he deemed the duty of obedience to law to be of higher importance than their desires to carry out policies involving radical changes in the administration of the government. His chief offense, however, as stated by Colonel Henry Watterson, was that he hailed from Seattle. He is a scholar and the author of a valuable text book on community property law, and one of the codifiers of the Washington Statutes.

D. O. Finch came to Seattle from Des Moines, Iowa, and practiced law for several years subsequent to the admission

of Washington as a State. It was said of him that he represented Iowa in Democratic national conventions so many times that it had become a habit of his life to do so.

Among other lawyers who were born in, or practiced in Iowa previous to coming to the State of Washington, I will mention, E. C. Hughes, James A. Kerr, Harold Preston, C. W. Dorr, H. H. A. Hastings, C. E. Patterson, Wilmon Tucker, George F. Vanderveer, William B. Allison, George W. Korte, Max Wardall, Thomas F. Bevington and W. G. McLaren, all of whom are now among the most prominent members of the Seattle bar.

Galusha Parsens and Charles Sumner Fogg were Iowa lawyers who practiced law successfully for several years in Tacoma and died there, each of them leaving sons who were born in Iowa and are now Tacoma lawyers. Among other lawyers who came from Iowa and located in Tacoma, are B. W. Ceiner and Thomas Carroll, the latter of whom was one of the Superior Judges for Pierce county for a term of four years.

Thomas G. Newman, a native of Iowa, is one of the successful lawyers of the State of Washington. His home and office are at Bellingham.

General T. I. McKenney, an Iowa soldier of the Civil war, was for several years superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory, and afterwards, until his death, was a business man and influential citizen of Olympia.

Leigh S. J. Hunt, a man now well known the world over, is one of the ablest and most lovable of the men who have been prominent in Iowa and in the State of Washington. Before coming to Seattle he was president of the State Agricultural College of Iowa. In the State of Washington, from 1887 till 1893, he owned the Seattle Daily Post-Intelligencer and was active in many business enterprises. He suffered heavy financial losses during the period of financial stringency subsequent to the year 1893, but afterwards amassed a large fortune by success in the development of mines in Korea, and he has since then been connected with large irrigation and colonization schemes in Egypt.

James Curtis Drake, now deputy clerk of the United States District Court in charge of the office at Tacoma, lived in Iowa when he was a young man, and married one of the daughters of Henry D. Sherman of Cedar Rapids. He was United States Marshal of the District of Washington during the troublesome period between 1893 and 1897. At that time most of the railroads in the State of Washington were in the legal custody of receivers appointed by the United States Circuit Court, and to prevent interference with the operations of trains by the so-called Coxey Army and by strikers in the summer of 1894, was a difficult task which devolved upon the Marshal. He was obliged to call into service in different parts of the State, several hundred special deputies, and in protecting the railroads against threatened violence he displayed the abilities of a general.

Sidney Albert Perkins came to Tacoma from Iowa in the year 1886. His father, Rev. George Goodwin Perkins, was pastor of Congregational churches in Iowa for periods of five years, in Ames, Avoca and Spencer. The young man was poor when he came to Tacoma, but he is now wealthy and influential. He is influential by reason of the strength of his personality and because he controls the power of the press in four cities, being the owner and manager of the *Tacoma Daily Ledger*, *Tacoma Evening News*, *Everett Daily Herald*, *Bellingham Daily Herald*, *Morning American and Reveille*, *Olympia Daily Recorder*, *Morning Olympian*. He is also owner and manager of the Tacoma Engraving Company, Vice-President and Director of the Pacific Coast Gypsum Company, Director of the National Bank of Commerce of Tacoma and Director of the Alaska Pacific Steamship Company. He owns one of the finest business blocks in Tacoma. In 1896 he was Assistant Secretary of the Republican National Committee and was Secretary to Honorable M. A. Hanna, United States Senator of Ohio from 1896 to 1901. That he is public-spirited as well as enterprising is evinced by the fact that he is president of the Washington State Good Roads Association. He is loyal to his own city, but has been heard to say that he makes more money out of business transactions in Seattle than any other place.

Prof. W. H. Wynn, now a citizen of Tacoma and a member of the editorial staff of the *Tacoma Daily Ledger*, was formerly a member of the faculty of the Iowa Agricultural College.

I cannot mention all of the talented and worthy men and women, now respected citizens of the State of Washington who are entitled to have their names perpetuated in the annals of Iowa.

DES MOINES RIVER.

This name was given to this stream by the French traders, and is interpreted, "The Monks' River." The Indian name, however, is "Ke-o-shaw-quā," the origin of which they account for as follows, to-wit: They say, that when their ancestors first explored this country, they found residing on the banks of this river, an old man without family or human companion, and that his name was Ke-o-shaw-quā; hence they called it Keoshawqua's river. The French seem also to have had a view to the same circumstance, when regarding this lonely inhabitant as a recluse, they named it (*La riviere Des Moines*) or "The River of the Monks." It is about 400 miles in length, and averages about 300 yards in width. Its head waters interlock with branches of the St. Peters and in its course it passes diagonally through the neutral ground, and receiving the Raccoon river and many other fine tributary streams, it continues its course through the centre of the new State of Iowa. Its waters are transparent, and its current swift and shallow; it abounds in fish, and springs of excellent water are in many places found in great profusion along its shores. The bottom lands are not very extensive, except in some places, but they are of rich, alluvial soil, covered generally with a heavy growth of forest trees, such as black and white walnut, hackberry, sugar tree, cherry, locust, mulberry, coffee nut, some buckeye, and all the varieties of oak, etc.—*Iowa Advocate and Half-Breed Journal*, (Isaac Galland, editor), Montrose, Iowa, August 16, 1847.

AN EXPEDITION ACROSS IOWA IN 1820.

A JOURNAL BY S. W. KEARNY.

The Missouri Historical Society in Vol. III, Number 1, January, 1908, and following numbers of its *Collections*, published a *Journal of Stephen Watts Kearny*, edited by Valentine Mott Porter. It is so valuable that we reproduce it with the exception only of such footnotes as are not indispensable to students of early Iowa matters. As stated in the *Collections* it is "A narrative of the first overland crossing by white persons between the upper Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, in an effort to open a route for the passage of United States troops between 'Camp Missouri,' later known as 'Fort Atkinson,' near the present city of Omaha, and 'Camp Cold Water,' the predecessor of Fort Snelling, near the present cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis."—Ed. ANNALS.

THE JOURNAL.

Sunday, July 2d, 1820—at 7 a. m. left Council Bluffs,¹ for the St. Peters,² our party consisting of Lieut. Col. Morgan, myself, Capt. Magee, Lieuts. Pentland, & Talcot with 15 soldiers, 4 servants, an Indian Guide, his wife & papoose, with 8 mules & 7 horses—Capt. Magee with the 15 soldiers assisted by Lieut. Talcot of the engineers, compose an exploring party to discover a route, across country, between the 2 Posts.

Reached Lisa's³ about 9 & sent a boat with our mules & horses, & on her return followed her previous track: viz descended the

¹The original "Council Bluff," on the Nebraska side, the scene of Lewis and Clark's council with the Indians. The military post there at the time this journal was written was known as "Camp Missouri." V. M. P.

²"St. Peters," now the Minnesota, River. The destination of the party was the military post on the Mississippi at the mouth of the St. Peter's. V. M. P.

³MANUEL LISA, one of the most active persons engaged in the fur trade. Born of Spanish parentage in New Orleans, Sept. 8, 1772, he moved in 1799 to St. Louis, engaged in the fur trade and acquired great influence over the Indians of the upper Missouri. He organized the highly successful St. Louis, Missouri, Fur Company and built near the present site of Omaha a trading post that became known as "Fort Lisa." He died in St. Louis Aug. 12, 1820. V. M. P.

Missouri to the Bowyer¹ & landed on the eastern side of it, a mile from its mouth; a strong southerly wind rendered it difficult to manage our boat. Encamped for the night; until 2 P. M., the day was stormy, when it cleared away cool & pleasant.

July 3d.—

during last night a severe storm of rain Thunder & Lightning, about 8 A. M. it subsided, when we ordered the boat to Camp which had yesterday ferried us to this place & about 10 left our encampment; passed thro' a low bottom, having on our left a high broken bluff & on the left a ravine & beyond that gently swelling hills, well timbered—crossed the ravine at 1 P. M. & halted to feed, one of our party shot a deer; from here ascended a hill & continued on a high dividing ridge, having on both sides high broken hills; no timber—halted, near a ravine, made today as we suppose 15 miles. Our gen'l course has been about north. the wind is from that quarter & the day has been cool and pleasant.

July 4th.

Left our camp shortly after 6 A. M., & traveled over rolling prairies, but indifferently watered, & reached the Bowyer at 1 P. M. a distance of 12 miles—from hence proceeding in a parallel direction to the river, crossed two ravines (with water) & reached a third where we encamped—our course today has been a little E of North—made 20 miles. The Bowyer is but thinly clothed with wood, tho' frequently the highlands in the rear are well covered. The day cool & pleasant, & wind North East. This day being the anniversary of our Independence, we celebrated it, to the extent of our means; an extra gill of whiskey was issued to each man, & we made our dinner on pork & biscuit & drank to the memory of our forefathers in a *mint julup*. Lieut. Talcot took an observation & found our camp to be $41^{\circ} 49\frac{3}{4}'$ —

July 5th.

On awakening this morning,, found my blankets as wet as if they had been thrown into the river. I have frequently had occasion to remark the excessive dews that fall in this section of the country. Crossed the ravine, & at 7 A. M., our party was again on its march; followed the river course, a little E. of North and being in the advance of the party, rode to the summit of the Bluff on our right & on a broken & barren spot was attacked by a swarm

¹"Bowyer," now usually spelled "Boyer." V. M. P. And Boyer Lake, Sac County, Iowa, is now known as Wall Lake.—Ed. ANNALS.

of small wasps, with yellow wings & very small heads & not being disposed to contest the point, for the dominion of that tract, of which they were the previous Inhabitants, I made a rapid retreat, not however until I was severely stung by some of the most enraged.—crossed the Bowyer at 1 P. M., ten miles from last night's camp, & 45 from the mouth; the water here being 3 foot deep—from this the Western shore of the river assumed the character the eastern had in the rear, viz a bottom, extending half a mile from the water & hills gently rising from it; a few miles brought us to a ravine, with a good spring & after crossing it, took a North course, & passed over a continuation of very high, broken hills, with no timber, & but indifferent soil; reached a small creek, where we encamped, with wood enough to make us a fire & supply our other wants; it empties into the Bowyer, about a half mile from us; made today 21 miles; weather cool, clear & pleasant.

July 6th.

Started at 7 A. M.—

Last night we found quite cool, & three blankets, for a covering, were by no means uncomfortable. The mosquitoes, however, were very troublesome & tho' I am benefitted by Lieut. Talcot's *mosquito net*, we had not sufficiently secured it to prevent the entrance of these annoying little insects.

Crossed the creek, which we called Morgan's Creek, & were engaged till 11 A. M. in continually *de- & ascending* high hills, with no indication of timber, or of a single tree, when we halted on a ravine with a little water for our dinner, having previously crossed two others, of a similar character—at 1 P. M., recommenced our march, & after proceeding a few miles, saw from the summit of a high hill some timber, to the West, at however, a very great distance; from this point the hills commence running in a different direction, viz N. & S. & we find the traveling somewhat easier, as we are enabled to take advantage of the ridges—halted at sunset, near a small drain of water, but without wood, having made 22 miles & over a country, tho' without timber, yet pretty well watered by small drains—

The dull monotony of traveling over the Prairies is occasionally interrupted by the feats of *Horsemanship* displayed by our squaw, & the affection & gallantry shewn toward her & her Papoos: (an infant of but Four months old) by the Indian Guide.

Four of our party went in pursuit of a *gang of elk* which we observed, a mile from our camp; but returned unsuccessful, about 9 P. M.

July 7th.

In consequence of having no timber, & being desirous of procuring some, started at 4 A. M. & continued our course North, for 10 miles, when we halted on a ravine for breakfast. The country is gradually assuming a more level appearance & many elk are seen, to the right & left of us, but at too great a distance to pursue—we have headed the Head waters of the *Soldier river*, which is laid down on the maps incorrectly; inasmuch as it is made to appear a very considerable stream, & having its source near the Racoon branch, of the Des Moines; proceeded on our route; saw many gangs of buck elks, & some of our party fired at them, but at too great distance to kill any; shot a badger, which was given to the Guide, who has been all day very sick, in consequence of living on salt provisions, which he is unaccustomed to—halted at 6 P. M., on a ravine, with no timber, the want of which we begin to feel—made today 21 miles.

July 8th.

During last night we experienced a severe storm of rain, accompanied by Thunder & Lightning, which from our exposed situation, in the open Prairie, we find by no means agreeable.

Started, at 5 A. M. at which time it cleared away, & ten miles from camp, left the Party & the route they were pursuing, & rode a mile to the Eastward & saw a mound which had been erected seven years since over the remains of an Indian chief, of the *Sioux Nation*; this mound is circular, the diameter of which is 12 feet, elevation 6, & having a pole of 12 feet standing in the centre—'Tis on a high hill which overlooks a vast extent of country— About noon, observed a large Bull buffalo, which a few of us pursued— Having the fleetest horse, I rode in front, & shot three pistol balls into him, not more than at 10 feet distance, two more balls were afterward fired into him, when he fell; we chased him about 2 miles; he is very large, & would weigh a thousand weight. Proceeded & reached a fine stream, 20 yards wide, which our guide says is the *Leve Grave*, a branch of the Sioux, & so called from a trader of that name having first traded with the Indians on this river; sent back four mules to bring up the buffalo, which some men have been left to butcher, & having got some timber, determined to remain here, 'til tomorrow, having made 16 miles, & after traveling 59, without the use of wood, and with the exception of a single hill, without sight of any—we welcomed the fire as an old acquaintance & soon banqueted upon a buffalo feast, the meat of which is far preferable to our common beef—

Near the banks of this river, the country is much broken—high steep hills, with scattered stones, the last of which we have seen little or nothing of during our journey.

N. B. The above Indian was named *Shaton de Tou* (Red Hawk),⁵ was a powerful chief of the Sissetons⁶ (a band of the Sioux) & was the first that visited the Prophet (about the time of the Declaration of War) on the Wabash, from his tribe & he excited his whole nation to take up arms against the Americans.

We saw today many elk in the Prairie, but were unable to approach near enough to shoot any—

July 9th. Sunday—

The squaw this morning quite sick, in consequence of eating too greedily of the Buffalo.

We were detained until about 4 P. M., in order to jerk our fresh meat, & during which time Lieut. Talcot took an observation, & found our Camp to be in Lat. 42°58' & we conclude we have under-rated the distance we have traveled about 10 miles— When about to start, found the river had risen two or three feet, & therefore we determined to travel round the bend, & not cross it, tho' our distance may probably be lengthened 5 or 6 miles—crossed over some high hills, & reached a handsome stream of water quite deep & ten yards wide, emptying into the *Leve Grave*, over which we felled some trees, on which our baggage was crossed, & having swam our horses and mules, encamped on a narrow point, surrounded by high hills & on the creek, which we called *Mary's Stream*—having made about 4 miles.

July 10th.

During last night, we had some rain, with Thunder & Lightning; the mosquitoes we found so excessively annoying as almost to exhaust all our patience.

Left camp, at 6 A. M., passed over some high hills, well covered with granite and limestone, & the scattered groves of box alder on the *Leve Grave* give to the scenery a handsome effect—saw a gang of about 200 *she elks*, but they were too much alarmed, at our appearance, to suffer us to approach nearer than 400 yards to them—at this season of the year the males & females run separately, & the former shew, by far, much more curiosity, for they frequently come within 150 yards, to discover what we are; saw some wolves & sand cranes, and crossed two or three of the

⁵RED HAWK was one of the chiefs in the large party of Sioux, allies of the British, that were with Gen. Proctor and Col. Robert Dickson in 1813 in the attack on Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, which was gallantly defended by Major George Croghan (Grignon's *Recollections*, 3 *Wis. Hist. Collections*, p. 270.) V. M. P.

⁶SISSETONS (Sussitongs or Sissitonwans), a band of the Sioux numbering according to Gen. Zebulon Pike about 2,160 at the time of his expedition, 1805-7. V. M. P.

Sioux trails, none, however, lately traveled; reached a fine sulphur spring, strongly impregnated, & halted for our dinner— The morning very warm & sultry; but a little rain about 11 A. M. cleared the atmosphere when it was cool and pleasant.

At 4 P. M. when about to proceed the wind hauled round from the *S-East* to the *N. West* & it commenced raining, when we determined to pitch our camp & remain here for the night, having made today 15 miles & in consequence of the Guide's wish not to cross the river, & it holding here nearly a *S-East* course, we were compelled to steer accordingly, about sun down it cleared away, when the most perfect and beautiful rainbow, that I had ever beheld, presented itself to our view.

July 11th.

During last night, we experienced a very hard rain, which subsided at day break, & at 8 A. M. we left our encampment, our course *N-East*, & we passed over some level Prairies of considerable extent on the high lands, saw small scattering stones of Limestone, granite & Quartz—discovered a large drove of Buffaloe to our left, probably 5 thousand, but not being in want of provisions: They being 3 or 4 miles out of our course, and the clouds having indicated a storm, we pursued our course, but soon fell upon a drove of about 100, to which several of us gave chase, & out of which a *yearling* was obtained, after a half mile chase;—after being butchered, he was mounted on one of our horses, and with our prize we proceeded and overtook the main party, at *Elk Lake*, where we encamped, for the night, having made 17 miles.

The guide today gave me what he called *Pome De Prairie* (Prairie apple) which he found & which he says the Indians are very fond of—I ate of it: its taste resembling that of a *Buckeye nut*; its shape a Pear, & the color being whitish.

Elk Lake, nearly circular, & the circumference being about 4 miles, is of handsome clear water, & derives its name from the circumstances of a Party of Indians having driven a large gang of Elk, in the winter season, on the ice, when their weight broke it, & they thus fell a sacrifice to their crafty pursuers; its banks are gently sloping and covered with sand & pebbles; & a thin growth of timber, with the reflection of the Sun on the water, & the knowledge of our being so far separated from our friends, & civilized society, irresistibly enforce upon us an impression of gloomy beauty—From this Lake is an outlet which leads to the Leve Grave.

Some of our party killed, on the banks of the river, a Fisher, who, however, did not give up his life without a struggle nor without shewing much fierceness of disposition.

Saw in the Prairie a Missouri Fox, a beautiful animal, & whose fur is much celebrated for its softness, &c.

By Lieut. Talcot's observation, our camp on Elk Lake is in Lat. 43° 11' 3"

July 12th.

Left camp at 6 A. M., & after holding a *N.East* course for about 10 miles, over Prairies occasionally level, & then rolling, reached the river Des Moines⁷ (having headed the Racoon branch of it) over which without much difficulty we found a fording place, & crossed—The river is handsomely covered with timber, & its waters clean & bottom sandy. About ten leagues to the *N.West* of our crossing place is Spirit Lake, at the Head of Sioux river, respecting which the Indians have a curious tradition, viz that the Great Spirit resides in this Lake, & that nothing ever leaves it which once enters it; our Indian Guide informs me that he does not give credit to this story tho' he believes that a monster with horns lives here & the circumstances of a whirlpool being in the center, afford the foundation for his nation's story.

After leaving the Des Moines & traveling 3 miles, reached a Lake, a mile in circumference, where we halted for our dinner; & after obtaining which proceeded & traveled over a Prairie, for about 10 miles, a great part of which is low, wet, & marshy, & having made today 23 miles halted on the *Little Blue Earth River*, for the night.

The wind today has been blowing from the *N.West* & cool, raw & blustering.

July 13th.

At 7 A. M., crossed the river (water a foot deep) & which our Guide now calls *Point Coupee*, & adds that it empties into the Blue Earth River—ascended high Prairies—Passed by many large granite & other stones, halted for our dinner, in an open Prairie near a marsh, from which we obtained some water—When about to proceed, saw a drove of 100 Buffaloe passing from N. to South a half mile in our rear. In the afternoon crossed many of their trails, & continuing our course nearly East, reached at Sun down an old bed of a river, with high banks, about a Quarter or half a mile wide, which with a little difficulty we crossed; the water & mire being occasionally *belly deep*, to our horses and mules; saw another drove of Buffaloe, which some of the party fired at, but without success. Reached at dark a small stream, which the Guide says is the same we slept on last night, when we encamped, having traveled today 22 miles, without seeing the least indication of timber,

⁷Probably the west fork of the Des Moines. V. M. P.

Thwaites in *Early Western Travels*, Vol. 14, p. 159, says: "The Illinois Indians called their habitat Moingona. The French contracted this to *les Moins*, and called this stream *la Rivière des Moins*. Later the name became associated with the Trappist monks (*moines*) and by a play on words was changed to *la Rivière des Moines*.—Ed. ANNALS.

without finding water, excepting in the marshes, & it being over the high dividing ridge, which separate the Head waters of the streams that flow into the Missouri from those that empty into the Mississippi.

For an hour or two, after our reaching the camp, we found the mosquitoes so troublesome as almost to prevent our doing anything; & But few persons, who have not felt the inconvenience attending a visit from them would willingly assent to a relation of them.

The day was cool & pleasant, wind from the North, & the night quite cold—

July 14th.

Started, at 7 A. M. traveled 18 miles over a level & low prairie, saw a prairie wolf, which I believe, from his appearance, to be a very near relation to the animal that was pointed out to me, on the 11th Inst., as a Missouri Fox—Two of the party shot a Buck Elk (4 years old) of about 300 w't. Encamped at a small point of wood near a little pond, with good & cool water. Our course to-day has been *S. of East*—the Lat of our camp agreeably to observation, is 43°7'n.

July 15th.

The air, last night, quite cool, & the dew fell very heavy, & to these causes are we indebted for sweet & refreshing slumbers; inasmuch as the mosquitoes disappear, when the others commence.

Left camp at 7 A. M., steered our course *N.East*, over handsome Prairies tho' of but indifferent soil, our route laying between two extensive groves of timber, which we observed yesterday morning, on our right & left, & as far off as the eye could reach; they have been gradually approximating & we are in hopes at that point of ascertaining where we are, at present being in much doubt, inasmuch as we have trusted entirely to our Guide & his knowledge being rather imperfect—halted on a ravine for dinner. From this point observed at a short distance a Buffaloe cow, with her calf, which two of the party with their rifles went in pursuit of & Col. Morgan, Lieut. Talcot & myself followed in the rear, to give chase in case of the failure of the former. They fired when the cow & calf started off, & we riders in pursuit. The chase lasted for about a mile, when having fired two or three pistol balls into the Cow & she having received more from the others, we found ourselves in possession of her, & weighing 400 w't. In the afternoon reached the point of junction of the two groves of timber, & passing thro' it reached a small creek at Sundown when we encamped with an extensive Prairie in our front, & Timber stretching from the West to East at a great distance from us.

Made today 18 miles & at the point of encampment found an excellent spring of pure & cold water.

About 100 w't of our jerked Beef being spoiled, we weré obliged to leave it for the wolves, but its place was well supplied by the Fresh Buffaloe we obtained immediately afterwards—

We saw & heard many rattlesnakes but they are not an object of much terror to our Indian Guide, in as much as the Prairie contains a plenty of the *Bois Blanc De Prairie* (white wood of the Prairie) & *Le Painet*^s the decoction of whose roots are considered a speedy & infalliable cure for the severest sting from them.

July 16. Sunday.

With a fine clear Sunshiny morning left camp, at 7 A. M. crossed the creek, called *Bois Frent* (hard wood) with a Rocky bottom. Took a *North* course; crossed a fresh trail over which we presume a party of Dozen Indians must have passed yesterday—continued our course over gently rolling Prairies, for the distance of 14 miles when we reached the woods, consisting of oak—

a mile from this point reached a marsh running across our route, which detained us an hour & a half in crossing over our baggage &c.

In the afternoon, pursued our course, *N.East* thro' the woods, with thick underbrush, for the distance of 5 miles, & after crossing and recrossing a stream, about 10 yards wide, with gravelly bottom, encamped on a point of woods, with an extensive Prairie to the *East*.—

For a few days past we have been gradually losing all confidence in our Guide as regards his knowledge of this part of the country; he is himself considerably chagrined & mortified at his own ignorance, & his squaw this evening was seen weeping, most piteously, & no doubt thro' fear least, as her *Lord & Master* has failed in his pledge of conducting us in a direct route to our point of destination, we should *play Indian* with him, viz, sacrifice him on the altar of his ignorance; A Tin of soup from our mess to the squaw quieted her apprehension & some kind words satisfied the Indians & they once more retired to their rest, apparently in good humor & spirits.

Made today 19 miles & our camp, by observation, is in Lat. 43° 29' N.

July 17th.

Started about 7 A. M., passed over a Prairie of much low & marshy ground, for the distance of 8 miles, when we reached another grove of timber, with scattering oak & no underbrush, which we passed thro', for 5 miles, & halted for dinner, after which, parting with our Guide, he to endeavor to ascertain our situation, we proceeded & passed over a Prairie of 5 miles, & crossing a ravine,

^sProbably meant for *Paique*, which is given in Baillou's *Dictionnaire* as an American name for *Chimaphila Umbellata*, also known as 'Prince's Pine' and 'Pipsissewa.' V. M. P.

halted on its banks & pitched our camp. at this time it commenced raining very hard, & continued for two hours when the Indian rejoined us, but still appearing ignorant of the surrounding country.

Made today 18 miles, our course *N. East.*

July 18th.

Morning cloudy, & drizzling—started about 7 A. M.: course East; one mile brought us to a river, 20 yards wide, knee deep, with stony bottom, and running from N to *South* with a current of a mile & a half an hour, & the handsomest stream of water we have seen, since we left the Bowyer; we do not know what to call it; our Guide thinks it the St. Peters.*

Continued our course over some handsome Prairies, well surrounded with timber, & which would admit of very beautiful farms—crossed a ravine & halted at noon, when Lieut. Col. Morgan, Lieut. Talcott & myself, with the Guide, rode about six miles, to the South, to ascertain if the river we crossed this morning banded to the Easterly, that we might satisfy ourselves, whether or no, it is the St. Peters. Returned to the party of a contrary opinion, when we again proceeded, & holding a *N. East* course, thro' handsome groves of timber, reached another ravine having made 14 miles & encamped for the night.

Four of the party went out in pursuit of game, but returned unsuccessful.

July 19th.

Our provisions being nearly exhausted, & the uncertainty of the relative situation between ourselves & the St. Peters, leaving it doubtful when we shall reach the Pest, at its mouth, we rose early & at 5 A. M. took up our line of march.

The cause of our uncertainty, existing among us, arises from the differences of the *Lt.* of the mouth of St. Peters, as laid down on the maps, & as made by Maj. Long, Topo. Engineer, we giving credit, to the latter, but our Indian insisting, that we have crossed the St. Peters & the maps, seem, to strengthen, his opinion."

*Probably it was the Red Cedar River. They could not have been within 75 miles of the St. Peter's at this time. V. M. P.

†They were of course mistaken in their conjecture that they had crossed the St. Peter's. As a matter of fact they never saw that river until they reached their destination at its junction with the Mississippi. In the London edition (1823) of James' *Lord's Expedition*, there is a map, which is reproduced by Thwaites in his *Early Western Travels*, xiv, p. 30, that shows an overland route from Council Bluff to the St. Peter's, designated as "Lt. Talcott's route in 1820." If this purported to be the route taken by our party * * * the map is in that respect inaccurate. * * * There is a possibility that the route shown may have been a later one taken by Talcott, for in 1820 Lewis Cass wrote Calhoun recommending Talcott as a suitable person to conduct an expedition *up the St. Peter's*, a recommendation naturally following upon, though not necessarily implying an acquaintance with, the region resulting from an earlier expedition, that is to say, this one.—Ed. *Mo. Hist. Col.*

The morning quite cool & cloudy, & being determined to pursue a *N.E.* course 'til we strike the St. Peters, or Mississippi from either of which we shall be able to ascertain our situation, we steered accordingly—crossed the ravine & passed over a gently rolling Prairie for the distance of 10 miles, which brought us to a point of timber on another ravine, & which here turns at right angles & runs to the East; continued our course, which brought us to a small drain of water, on the steep banks of which we found regular strata of sand stone, & extending for some distance—crossed over more prairies, & thro' woodland & halted after dark without wood, or water, & tho' supperless, & shelterless, we were all soon lost in quiet repose: we made today about 31 miles.

July 20th.

During last night we had a little rain, started at 4 A. M., crossed over some very high hills, well covered with wood, & much underbrush, making the traveling exceedingly difficult, & after 2 miles halted on the banks of a handsome stream, (which we had crossed,) 12 yards wide, sandy bottom, & 2 or 3 feet deep, for the purpose of cooking & eating. we here took a farewell meal on the last of our pork & bread; a little parched corn is still reserved; proceeded, at 8 A. M., ascended a high hill & struck on a very broken country— Two miles to the right of our course, discerned a high promontory, & accompanied by Lieut. T. we rode to it; on ascending which, we found ourselves about 70 feet higher than the surrounding country & with the assistance of our spyglass, were enabled to see a very great distance in every direction; & tho' beautiful & interesting objects were presented to us, we were not able to gain any satisfactory information relative to our situation; rejoined the party & continuing our course, descended a very steep declivity, & following a ravine for a short distance reached a river¹¹ 30 yards wide 5 feet deep, with a stony bottom & which many of the party believe to be the St. Peters; halted on its banks & remained 'til sundown, when we crossed over to the N. side, & encamped for the night, having made 11 miles. The river is well bordered by oak, pine, white ash, & slippery elm, & in its vicinity we discovered sand & limestone. During the afternoon some of the men were employed in fishing, but without success. The Indian shot 3 geese, which were distributed to the party— Lieut. T. here lost an eye glass belonging to his Telescope, whose place was supplied with a microscope, & at night, taking an observation, found our camp to be 44° 18' N. Lat.

¹¹Probably the Zumbro River. V. M. P.

July 21st.

In consequence of a little fog on the water, or some other cause equally as unimportant, we remained 'til 8 A. M., during which time we took our breakfast on our portion of the gæse, & leaving the river, ascended a high & broken hill & then passing thro' a thick cluster of timber, with much underbrush, for a mile, descended another hill & found ourselves in a beautiful valley 250 yards wide, & bordered by high & broken ridges, following which, about two miles, ascended the left ridge, & having with much difficulty & exertion passed over many high, broken & precipitous hills, halted, at noon, to rest, tho' without water; proceeded at 2 P. M. & reached a small drain of water, & having lately suffered much inconvenience from the want of it, we here filled our canteens & kegs—saw two deer, neither of which were we able to shoot, this is the only game we have seen for several days, except the geese which were shot & many Prairie hens, but being armed only with rifles, & these hens not to be discovered in the grass, & only seen when flying, we are not able to shoot them—about 4 P. M. when every one of the party was much fatigued with traveling, & almost exhausted by a scorching sun & empty stomachs, with much anxiety of mind respecting our situation, we discovered from a high ridge the Mississippi river, & freshening up, we with light hearts & quick steps soon reached its water, at which point we observed a boat on the opposite shore & after hailing for a considerable time, a canoe, with 3 Sioux Indians, with much precaution approached us. From these we learned the river we left this morning to be the Pine,¹² that we are now at Lake Pepin, & that the Boat opposite has plenty of provisions; some of the party took the Indians' canoe, & paddled to them obtained pork, bread, & whiskey.

This supply, so perfectly unexpected, saved us the trouble of butchering one of our mules, which we had determined on & which we should have done this evening, a selection having been made, & our appetites perfectly prepared. Made today 14 miles. About 10 P. M., twelve Indians, the remainder of the party to which the others belong, came over, & after presenting each with some tobacco, they lay down and slept in our camp.

July 22d.

At day break all the Indians, excepting one whom we retained as Guide, left us for their village; we followed at 7 A. M., crossed a small stream at its mouth, being about 5 feet deep & 12 yards wide; followed up, on the margin of the river, seeing many Pheasants, the first I have seen since crossing the Alleghany Mountains, &

¹²Now known as the Zumbro. V.M. P.

great number of Pigeons, several of which we shot—crossed a high hill, & leaving sight of the river, struck into some beautiful little vallies, thro' which we held our course, (new objects & interesting ones continually presenting themselves) till we, at sundown, reached an Indian village on the Mississippi, having made 15 miles—during a very hot day.

For the first time since leaving C. Bluff, our Indian & his squaw this day quarreled—she has hitherto been very politely treated by him & as much so as the Ladies in our most polished societies receive from their husbands. This day our party being increased by our new Indian Guide, the other is ashamed to continue his kindness, in as much as the Indians consider nothing more disgraceful than to wait upon their squaws, but on the contrary make the latter their servants & perform all the most menial duties.

The village we reached this evening has been established about 10 years since by *Tauton Gomony* (Red Wing) a chief & of the *Gens De Lac*, a Tribe of the Sioux; he is about 70 years old & has been much distinguished for his military talents & prowess, as well as his friendship & attachment to the Americans; on our arriving near his village, we were on the point of encamping about 200 yards from it; he invited us nearer when some excuse was offered for our declining, on which occasion he was much chagrined & mortified, & expressing it to us & adding that no American had ever before shunned him, we accepted his invitation, & encamped near his *Wig Wams*: after which the officers were invited by him to a Feast & seating ourselves alongside of him, his squaw handed each of us a bason of venison, boiled up with parched corn which we found exceedingly palatable. Whilst eating, the chief, by means of our old Guide: (who speaks French as well as the Sioux language) he told us that what was placed before us was ours, & that he did not wish any returned to him; our share having been much more than we could possibly digest, we sent our leavings to the soldiers; we then returned to our camp, & were followed shortly after by him, accompanied by his squaw, bringing Fish & a deer head. We gave him whiskey & tea & making him a present of some tobacco, he retired, & we went to rest.

July 23rd, Sunday.

During last night we experienced a very severe storm of rain, Thunder & Lightning, accompanied by a heavy gale of wind, & the weather, during the morning, continuing unfavorable, we remained til 2 P. M., previous to which we took our dinner & had as a guest the Indian chief, whom we treated with pork & biscuit; a Boat with some Frenchmen from Lord Selkirk's establishment, on the Red River, likewise arrived at this time. Leaving the Mississippi, to avoid its banks, we proceeded to Cannon River, about 30 yds wide,

3 feet deep, & crossing which, encamped on its banks, having made 6 miles. During our march this afternoon it rained harder than I had ever before known & we had much Thunder & Lightning the latter, at one time, we discerned for a few seconds very near & setting a cluster of Trees, as it were, on fire.

At sundown our new Indian was sent back to his village, with some tobacco, to trade for provisions (our men having eaten so voraciously as to exhaust our late supplies) he returned at 10 P. M., bringing a Fish, & a few quarts of dried wild Potatoes.

July 24th.

During last night we were very much annoyed by the buzzing & stinging of the mosquitoes, so much so as to prevent several of us from sleeping—proceeded at 5 A. M., crossed over some handsome Prairies, & thro' beautiful vallies. Forded a stream of clear water, 10 yards wide, 2 feet deep & filling our kegs proceeded 20 miles to breakfast; obtaining which & our provisions being again out, we started & passing over gentle hills & handsome small Prairies we reached a Lake & after taking a drink, proceeded to a second, covering about an acre of ground, & having made 30 miles, halted for the night.

July 25th.

Started at 6 A. M. passing over a few gentle hills & some Prairie, reached the Fort, at the mouth of St. Peters on the Mississippi, not having seen the latter river since our leaving the Indian village, our course having been about N.W.. At this place we obtained a very comfortable breakfast, & after which meeting with Col Leavenworth, we dispatched our soldiers with the horses and mules by land (having previously swam the latter over the St. Peters.) & accompanied him in his boat to his new cantonment, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the old one, having made today 5 miles. We were here most kindly & hospitably received & entertained by Col. L. & his Lady, & being in the enjoyment of their society, & the hearty welcome & good comforts of their table, imagined ourselves repaid for the hardships we had endured, the difficulties we had met with, & the obstacles we had overcome during our journey from the C. Bluffs—we were likewise cordially received by all the officers at the Post, who were a little astonished at the sight of us, we having been the First Whites that ever crossed at such a distance from the Missouri to the Mississippi river.

The object of the exploring party which I have accompanied from the C.B. being to discover a practicable route for traveling between that Post & this (on the St. Peters), the one we have come is not, in the least, adapted for that purpose.

Our circuitous & wavering route (which is to be attributed to the Guide's advice, being in direct contradiction to our opinion, & we being occasionally guided by the one, & then by the other); the immense Prairies we have crossed; the want of timber, which we for several days at a time experienced; the little water that in some parts were to be found; the high & precipitous Mountains & hills that we climbed over, render that road impracticable & almost impassable, for more than very small bodies. A very great portion of the country in the neighborhood of our route could be of no other object (at any time) to our gov't in the acquisition of it, than the expulsion of the savages from it, & the driving them nearer to the *N. West*, & the Pacific for the disadvantages (as above) will forever prevent its supporting more than a thinly scattered population. The soil generally we found good, but bears no comparison to that I saw between *Chariton* & *C.B.*

July 26th.

Crossed over to the opposite shore of the Miss. into the *North West* territory, where I found the bank about 60 feet high; Two thirds of which is (if it may be so denominated) a regular strata of sand, having two or three inches of the exterior hard like stone, but breaking which came to a beautiful white & fine sand; the other third is Limestone, with a considerable mixture of the above sand.

Col. Leavenworth, being a magistrate and authorized to exercise the functions appertaining thereto in the *N.W. Ter'y.*¹³ he accompanied a Lieut. Green & a Miss Gooding across the river, & there married them, after which they returned, & I paid my respects to the Bride & Groom.

July 27th.

After breakfast, in company with Col. Morgan & Leavenworth, Lieut. Pentland & Talcot, I left camp, to visit the surrounding country; passed up in a *N.W.* direction over rich Prairies, & soon reached the "Falls of St. Anthony."

In viewing these Falls, I must confess they did not strike me with that majestic & grand appearance I had been induced to expect from their description by former travellers—they are, however, very beautiful & probably on account of having frequently seen the immense Falls of Niagara & the high pitch I had wrought myself up to, of witnessing in the savage country a body of water (at a particular point) held in veneration by the neighboring Tribes of Indians, & to which many of them at this day offer their tribute, may account for my disappointment.

The view, as presented to me from the *W.* shore, & a short distance below the Fall, was nearly thus:

¹³The "Northwest Territory." It will be remembered, embraced the region east of the Mississippi. V. M. P.

About 30 yards from the *E.* shore, & as many below the falls, commences an Island, which runs up a quarter of a mile, probably 20 yards wide, covered with timber which prevented a view of the Falls beyond—Between that island & the *W.* shore the water appears to flow over the Falls in 28 separate or detached bodies; the edge or extremity circuitous, & having many angles, tho' quite regular. The pitch or Fall of water is 16 feet, tho' immediately & for some hundred yards below, the water dashes, with the rapidity of Lightning, over large Limestone Rocks, which have been worn away from the main body at the Fall—above & below these Falls are many rapids, which assist to diversify the scene & render it more terrific. a small island near the *W.* shore, a few yards below the Fall, separates the body of water & helps to increase its rapidity, by giving to it a smaller channel. The width of the river above the Falls may be about 600 & the banks from that point, approaching each other, leave it not more below than 200 yards.

The roaring of the water may be heard for a considerable distance, say 10 or 12 miles, tho' the spray did not extend as far as one might have reason to expect it would—

One of the above bodies, being the most prominent, not only as to situation but to attract attention, is about 30 feet long & has very much the appearance of a large wheel turning round with great rapidity.

The Falls are 9 by water & 7 miles by Land above the mouth of the St. Peters river.

The Indians consider these Falls as a Great Spirit, & when passing make presents & pay their adoration to them—Some give tobacco; some, whiskey, & all, what they themselves are most fond of—a Drum and sticks were once thrown in & the present accompanied by the remark that as the Great Spirit appeared to be fond of noise, the Drum was offered that he might beat upon it & make as much as he thought proper.

The distance of the Falls of St. Anthony from the mouth of St. Peters river is the same as those of Niagara from the Town of Queenston, & 'tis generally supposed the latter Falls once were at the latter place; The Banks, rocks, &c., &c., at the St. Peters, have as much appearance of a large Fall having been at that place, as those of Queenston have; and why is it not as probable?

I have mentioned the above as a curiosity, leaving it for others to investigate the history of the Falls, I merely vouching for the correctness of the appearance of them.

From the Falls, our party proceeded to a beautiful Lake & after firing at some geese left it, & passing by a handsome grove of Tamaracks, (a tall & very straight tree) reached another, where we passed 3 or 4 hours in fishing, & with great success. Returned to camp at sun down.

Lieut. T. took an observation, & found our camp (a mile from the St. Peters) in Lat. $44^{\circ} 54' N$.

July 28th.

Day clear & pleasant, visited a point of Land at the mouth of the St. Peters river,—where 'tis contemplated building permanent barracks & a fortification—The point is commanded by several high hills in its neighborhood, and all of which it would be impossible to fortify.

July 29th.

Started at 9 A. M. to descend the Mississippi—at the confluence of the Miss. & St. Peters rivers is an Island, of about 100 acres, & the waters of both rivers flow on either side, as the tide or water of either may be the highest—The former is at that point 130 yards & the latter 80, wide—Descended the river 4 miles, when we put to at a ravine & walking up which for 200 yards, reached a Cave, being at the mouth 20 feet wide & 10 high; handsomely arched & the roof & floor, being of a beautiful white sand, resembling the finest muscovado¹ sugar—Taking a candle, I commenced entering it, in company with 3 or 4 of our boat's party—we penetrated about 400 yards, frequently obliged to crawl on our hands and feet, it being so low & then on account of its narrow passage, sidling along & supporting ourselves (having no foot hold) with our backs & hands—at 100 yards from the entrance we passed thro' a room, of about 15 feet square As far as we penetrated we found a rapid stream of water (cold as ice & in which we could not remain for any length of time) occasionally two yards wide, & then narrowing to a foot; In some places it was so deep that we could not touch bottom, tho' generally it was not more than 2 foot—The stones we found at the bottom had a mixture of iron in them. The air was quite cold, & the farther we advanced, the more plainly could we hear the roaring of the waters from within, like distant Thunder.

The passengers in the boat, being desirous to proceed with as little delay as possible, we returned to it, not however with our curiosity gratified, as we had wished to penetrate 'till stopped by difficulties we could not overcome.

Four miles below, reached *Le Petit Corbeau's* (little crow) village of Sioux of 11 lodges, at the head of an Island, & a short distance below a high ridge of Limestone Rock, where we stopped a few minutes to trade for corn; Five miles further brought us to the "Painted Rock," on the *East shore*, having tobacco, quills, &c., &c.. scattered round; which the Indians consider a Great Spirit, & to which they, when passing, make presents.

In descending the river grows narrower, & at some places cannot be more than 200 yards wide— —The *E. shore* is generally bounded

¹*Muscavado*—unrefined sugar.

by high banks, the W. with low lands, well timbered—Reached the St. Croix river about dusk, 100 yards wide, flowing in on the *E. side* & being about the width of the Mississippi, at the junction, & its course not varying much, it has frequently been by strangers mistaken for that river, & ascended some distance, 'ere the error was detected—dropped anchor in the middle of the stream, a few yards below, for the night.

July 30th, Sunday.

Weighed anchor at 4 A. M. at which time there was a thick fog on the river, but which was dispersed at 7— Passed "*Red Wing*" (he who had treated us so politely at his village on the 22nd inst) ascending the river in a canoe with his squaw, who immediately recognized me, made them some presents, & proceeding passed, at 10 A. M., the mouth of the Cannon river, 25 yards wide, & soon reached the Indian village where we were overtaken by "*Red Wing*" & halting the boat, we accompanied him to his lodge, & remained a few minutes— Reached "*Lake Pepin*" (an expansion of the Mississippi, & from 1 to 3 miles wide) at noon. This Lake is considered (on account of having no harbors, & the water easily disturbed by winds) very dangerous to navigate; & but few Boatmen, should there be the least wind, would consent to undertake to cross it: The weather being clear and calm, we apprehended no difficulty— Passed a point of Rocks¹⁵ on the *E. shore* 200 feet above the surface of the water, from which, (as 'tis reported) a squaw¹⁶ being attached to one Indian & betrothed by her parents to another, in a fit of despair took "the lover's Leap," and thus fell a sacrifice to a feeling of sentiment very rarely to be found amongst *savages*. Below this our boat stopped for a short time & several curious specimens of Copper, Flint, Iron & Carnelion were found. We here observed large branches of trees, of the size of a common man's body, much bent, & of a blackish color, & upon close examination found them to be covered with bugs or flies 1½ inches long with small bodies—shaking the branches, they recovered their green appearance & erect positions: these insects leaving them, which we found perfectly innocent & harmless. Arrived at the lower end of the Lake (which is 22 miles long) at 11 P. M. where we anchored, in middle of the stream. In the lake we found no current, tho' elsewhere in the river the water generally runs from 1 to 3 nots per hour; which we find

¹⁵"Maiden's Rock" is the name by which this point was known. A picture of it engraved by Seymour appears in Keating's *Long's Expedition*, i. at p. 84, and a much better one in Mrs. Mary Eastman's *Dakcota: or Life and Legends of the Sioux Around Fort Snelling*. (N. Y., 1849), p. 165. V. M. P.

¹⁶Winona, which signifies "the first born daughter," is supposed to have been the name of the "squaw" referred to by Kearny. Tradition, of course, describes her as "a beauteous young Indian maiden." Her story is told at length by Keating, i. p. 280. V. M. P.

of great assistance, in as much as we have a boat of 30 Tons, & as yet having had but little wind to favor us, we are obliged to depend upon our oarsmen 12 in number.

July 31st.

At 4 A. M., with a heavy fog, weighed anchor, passed Chippeway river on the *East* & The Great Encampment¹⁷ on the *W.* side; This takes its name from the circumstance of almost all the traders stopping here either in *as-* or *descending* the river, for the purpose of hunting, drying or airing their goods or baggage, or refitting & overhauling their boats; passed "Prairie Le Aisle,"¹⁸ at the bottom of which we found "Wabasha's" Indian village; of 10 lodges; stopped & visited him, he then came on board our boat, bringing with him an Indian (a brother-in-law of Col. Dickson, a celebrated British trader) who understood French, & by whom we were enabled to hold a conversation.

The question as to the number of his band having been inadvertently put to him, he immediately appeared to be somewhat excited, & rising, he took a glass of water (as if to prepare himself), then throwing his blanket over his left shoulder & arm, his right one remaining bare, he reseated himself, & commenced a speech which lasted for 5 minutes, displaying a great fluency of words & accompanied with the most easy & graceful gestures.—

The substance of "Wabasha's" speech, as interpreted, was "That he did not relish the idea of the Whites being on the river above him; That he wished them to remove; That he could not force them, but unless they did, he would complain to his "Great Father." This *W.* is a great & powerful chief, & for many years has been distinguished on this river.

Leaving his village, we continued to "La Montagne qui Trempe a l'Eau"¹⁹ (the mountain which soaks in the river) where we anchored for the night— This mountain is near the *E* shore, nearly two miles in circumference, & upwards of 200 feet elevation above the surface of the water, & having a river,²⁰ falling in to the Mississippi in its rear.

¹⁷"Great (or Grand) Encampment." There is a dispute among historians as to whether or not the "fortifications" mentioned by Capt. Carver in his *Travels* (p. 54 of the London ed.), went by this name. Long's party decided against it. (Keating, i, pp. 276-78.) Kearny's version of the origin of the name is probably right. V. M. P.

¹⁸"Prairie Le Aisle," a meaningless phrase as it stands, and open to various renderings, as *L'Aile*, *L'Ail*, or *L'île*. Pike's text (1807), p. 12, has "*L'aile*." (See Coues' Pike, i, p. 54, note 57.) V. M. P.

¹⁹Carver says: "About sixty miles below this Lake (Pepin) is a mountain remarkably situated; for it stands by itself exactly in the middle of the river, and looks at if it had slid from the adjacent shore into the stream. It cannot be termed an island, as it rises immediately from the brink of the water to a considerable height. Both the Indians and the French call it the Mountain in the River." (Carver's *Travels*, Boston ed. 1797, p. 39.) V. M. P.

²⁰The river is now known as the "Trempealeau," and runs through the county of the same name in Wisconsin.

This river we have hitherto found beautifully diversified with Islands, of a variety of shapes & dimensions, & its banks offering to the eye much picturesque & interesting scenery—Today, particularly, we have seen on the *W* shore, for several miles, a succession of hills, about 200 feet high, & a thousand, long, well timbered, on their sides & front, but Tops bare, in the shape of immense buildings & very regular, & divided or separated by ravines, 50 feet wide, leading to the river.

August 1st.

Started at 4 A. M.—passed Black river to the East about 100 yards wide at its mouth; met a canoe with 6 Indians ascending the river; they came on board, & one we found to be a nephew of Wabasha, treated them with some whiskey, when they left us—Passed "Prairie Le Cross;" (so called from the circumstance of a game of ball by that name being frequently played by the Indians at that place) The Prairie commences at the mouth of the river of that name, about 15 yards wide, & extends, on the *E.* shore, about a mile, & bounded in the rear by high hills and cliffs, a mile from the Mississippi—Saw several geese & Pelicans, many of which we fired at, but without success—The afternoon, quite warm, & at 5 P. M. passed the grave of an Indian interpreter, who had been drowned last summer, & whose body about 20 days subsequently was found, suspended to some branches of a tree, by some of the 5th Inf'y, was recognized and interred at this place—²¹

The Sand bars in this river we find to inconvenience [us] very much; for it is impossible, even with the greatest care, to prevent running on them & we are then detained considerably, ere we can get off. Passed the Iowa river on the *West* at 9 P. M., & all on board being desirous of proceeding tonight, we continued, winding our course with the turns of the channel of the river.

August 2nd.

At 4 A. M. passed Yellow river, 20 yards wide, on the *West*, & at 5 reached "Prairie Du Chien," where we found two companies of the 5th Regt. established in comfortable barracks, 100 yards square, with 2 block houses at opposite angles, & 200 yards from the water—

The village of Prairie Du Chien, which was first established by the French from Canada in 1770, for the purpose of trade or traffic

²¹That part of the 5th Infantry which established the post at the mouth of the St. Peter's, under command of Col. Leavenworth, had passed here the summer before on its way up the river. Maj. Thos. Forsyth, an Indian agent who accompanied the expedition, kept a journal of their voyage. He records that they left Prairie du Chien 8 Aug., 1819. An entry made the following day, when they must have reached the point mentioned by Kearny, contains this statement: "We this day found the body of A. Aunger, and buried it." (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vi, p. 201.) We may reasonably infer this to have been the unfortunate interpreter whose grave Kearny noted. V. M. P.

with the Indians. is on the *E.* bank of the Mississippi, 5 miles by water above the mouth of the Ouisconsin—It is the most advanced white settlement on this river & may consist of 100 houses, lying in 3 different detachments—These houses are of logs, & are much better calculated to resist the heat of the summer than the winter cold— The Inhabitants about 500, mostly French, very hospitable, & pleased to see and entertain strangers.

The Prairie on which the village is built extends for some miles on the river, & is bounded in the rear by hills 400 feet high, two miles distant from the water; about midway up these hills runs a ledge of rocks & many other indications are to be seen, to lead to the conclusion of their having once been the boundary of the river.

We were politely received by the officers at this Post, & our baggage having been carried into the Cantonment, we were invited to live at the Mess during our stay at the Post.²²

August 3rd.

Passed the day partly in Camp & partly in the village—in the evening visited some *Wig Wams* where I found a very pretty squaw, who during my visit fell into fits.

This afternoon about 30 of the principal warriors & leading men of the Winnebagos arrived at the village.

August 4th.

Having exchanged boats, & obtained one of about 12 Tons, with 6 oarsmen, left Prairie Du Chien at 9 A. M., with a fresh & fair breeze— Passed the Ouisconsin river on the East.

This river is about 600 yards wide at its mouth, & connected with the Fox river, (between which, there is but one mile portage) forms the communication from the Upper Lakes to the Mississippi. Passed Turkey River on the W. & two miles below on the *East* shore an old deserted village of the Sioux, 20 lodges, on a handsome Prairie & bounded in the rear by high Prairie hills— During the day had frequent showers of rain—saw many Pelicans, which at a distance make a very handsome shew—

Having no cabouse on board, we were obliged to put to, at 7 P.M. (on the W. shore, under a high bluff) to allow our men to get their suppers in good season—

²²“Fort Crawford” was the name of the post. It was built in 1816 by the Rifle Regiment, on the same spot, the top of a mound, where had stood a stockade of the same name, erected by the Americans in 1814, captured by the British and held by them till the peace of 1815. During the several years intervening between the completion of the fort and the time Kearny wrote, the commanding officer of the post was Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Morgan, the senior officer accompanying our party. The fort was abandoned in 1826 through the instrumentality of Col. Snelling, who disliked Prairie du Chien for differences he had had with some of its principal inhabitants, and the troops were removed to Fort Snelling. The following year, on account of fresh Indian troubles, two companies were returned. The fort was thereafter continuously garrisoned till 1831, when a newer fort of the same name was erected in another part of the town.

After dark endeavored to gig some fish, but were not able to succeed—put out our lines, but to no purpose—made today about 40 miles.

August 5th.

The mosquitoes we found last night very troublesome— Started at 4 A. M. passed "Bear Creek" on the *West* & at breakfast time stopped at a small Island, where we saw a large flock of pigeons, & secured 8 of them for our dinner. At 10 A. M. stopped at a settlement of traders, (where we found Dr. Muir,²² late of the army, with his squaw & 2 children) opposite a "Fox village" of 17 lodges, & 100 Inhabitants— On a high hill, at one end of the village, we saw a small building, covering the remains of Mr. Dubuque,²⁴ who

²²SAMUEL C. MUIR, born in District of Columbia, became a surgeon's mate in the 1st Infantry, 7 April, 1813, and was honorably discharged 15 June, 1815. He was reinstated 13 Sept., 1815, in the 8th Infantry; became a hospital surgeon's mate 31 Oct., 1817; a post surgeon 18 April, 1818, and resigned 1 Aug., 1818. He again became a post surgeon 28 Sept., 1818, but was dropped for good 27 July, 1819. Col. John Shaw, in his "Personal Narrative," says: "About this period (1815) Dr. Muir, of the United States Army, whom I had seen at Fort Johnston in 1814, was at Prairie du Chien, when his life was threatened, and he was saved by a young Sauk squaw, whom he married, and by whom he raised a family. Dr. Muir often related to me the incidents of his wife's heroism in saving him, but the particulars I have forgotten. Like most persons connected with the army, he was too fond of liquor; otherwise he might have risen to distinction and usefulness." (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ii, p. 224.) A note on the foregoing, by L. C. D. (raper), says Muir was a Scotchman, a good physician, who had been educated at Edinburgh; that while trading with the Winnebagoes a plan was concocted to kill him, "when a young squaw apprised him of it, and secreted him in a cave and supplied him with food till the alarm passed away. In gratitude to his deliverer, he took her with him as his wife, and settled at Galena and raised several children. Dr. Muir was afterwards among the first settlers at Keokuk, where he carried on the Indian trade, and where he died (24 Sept., 1832), after which his family joined the Indians." (*ibid.*) V. M. P.

²⁴JULIEN DUBUQUE is the man for whom Dubuque, Iowa, is named. His ancestor, Jean Baptiste Dubuc, born in 1641 in Trinity Parish, Diocese of Rouen, son of Pierre Dubuc and Marie Hotot, married Francoise L'Archeveque in 1668 at Quebec. Their son Romain, baptised in 1671, married in 1693 Anne Pinel. Their son Noel-Augustin, baptised in 1707, married in 1744 Marie Mailhot. Their son Julien was baptised in 1762 at Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets. Julien Dubuque emigrated to the province of Louisiana in 1774 and settled at Prairie du Chien in 1785. He very soon obtained great influence over the Indians, for he became familiar with their conjurations and magic. He learned of the existence of the lead mines on the west of the Mississippi, discovered in 1780 by the wife of the chief Peosta, of the Foxes. Realizing the value of the discovery he tried to obtain a grant of the land from the Indians, who had steadfastly refused to make concession to any white man. By means of his almost supernatural power, as the Indians believed, he succeeded in securing a grant of seven leagues along the Mississippi River and three leagues in depth, at a grand council of the Indians, held at Prairie du Chien in 1788. The location of the grant was about 500 miles above St. Louis. To gain the goodwill of the Spanish possessors of the soil he named the plant "The Mines of Spain," and in 1796 sent a petition to the Governor of Louisiana, Baron de Carondelet, setting forth his claims. It was referred to Andrew Todd, who had a monopoly of the Indian trade of the upper Mississippi. Todd replied that he saw no reason why Dubuque should not be given the land provided he would not trade with the Indians without Todd's consent. Dubuque then proceeded to operate the mines, using Indian labor. It is

died in 1808, & who obtained from the Spanish government (previous to the cession of this country to the Americans) the title to the "Lead Mines," which commence one mile from this place— These mines are at present partially worked by 5 or 6 of the "Fox Indians."

We were politely received by Dr. M. & the traders— On leaving them, passed two canoes, with Indians, descending the river, & were accosted by them with "*How de do, How de do, How de do*" a salutation I find every Indian on the Mississippi acquainted with—

Landed, at dark, on a sand beach, on the *E.* shore—set our hook & line, & caught the largest Eel I ever saw.

August 6th. Sunday.

Proceeded, at 4 A. M., with a strong head wind— Passed a Keel Boat, from St. Louis, on its way to Prairie Du Chien, belonging to "Mr. Johnson, the Factor," loaded with stores, &c., &c., Saw on the W. shore several deserted Lodges, & near them a furnace, where the "Foxes" run their Lead, they having mines in this vicinity— Shortly afterwards passed the mouth of the "Wapibisinekaw," about 150 yards wide, & flowing in to the Mississippi from the West. Near this we saw many geese but could not approach to within shooting distance, & a flock of 3 or 400 Pelicans, one of which was shot, but he recovered & flew off 'ere we reached him.

The Banks of the river & the Lands in the rear have assumed a different character from that they exhibited above— The soil, near the river, is clay & the Prairie Bottoms are extending a mile from it, bounded by high hills well covered with timber, & shewing very many beautiful situations for Farms & Buildings— Anchored, at dark, on the *E.* shore, having been detained considerably today in getting over Sand bars that we frequently, inadvertantly, run on— Caught several cat-fish, Pickerel & Turtle.

said that such was his influence that he made the Indians *work*. Out of his lead and peltries, which he shipped semi-annually to St. Louis, he amassed a large fortune. Nearly all early travelers upon the Mississippi visited his mines. He died in 1810. His devoted Indians followed his body to the grave in a wailing procession, and for years thereafter it is said they placed a lighted torch on it every night. Certain of them dutifully made annual pilgrimages to the tomb. (*Les Canadiens de L'Ouest* par Joseph Tasse, Montreal, 1878, pp. 239-62.) A visit to it by Thomas L. McKenney is thus described in his article "The Winnebago War of 1827" (*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, v., p. 202): "Arriving at DuBuques sixty miles below the Prairie, we stopped, and visited the grave. This grave is on a high bluff, or point of land, formed by the junction of the Black River with the Mississippi, on the west side of the latter. A village of Fox Indians occupied the low lands south of the bluff—of these Indians we procured the guide who piloted us to DuBuque's last resting place. The ascent was rather fatiguing. Over the grave was a stone, covered with a roof of wood. Upon the stone was a cross on which was carved in rude letters 'Julien DuBuque, died 24th March, 1810, aged 45 years.' Nearby was the burial spot of an Indian Chief." (See also "Indian Chiefs and Pioneers of the North-West," by Col. John Shaw, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, x., p. 221. Schoolcraft's *Discovery of the Sources of the Mississippi*, Phil. Ed., 1855, p. 169, and *Dubuque Claim* (pamphlet), St. Louis, 1845.) V. M. P.

August 7th.

Started, at 4 A. M., Passed on the *East* shore a high Prairie for the distance of 8 miles, & reached the "Fox" village²⁵ on the West. of 19 lodges, where we stopped a few minutes, and traded for some corn.

Five miles from this village brought us to the head of the "Rapids De Roche," & entering them, we descended with but little difficulty only striking & sticking on the rocks three times (which was very well, considering we had no Pilot) & reached the foot of them at 1 P. M., they being about 18 miles long— Four miles from this brought us to Fort Armstrong,²⁶ at the lower end of Rock Island. During the day we were much opposed by strong Head winds, & a severe rain, which increased the difficulty of navigation thro' the Rapids, the current of which however we did not find more than 5 nots per hour.

Rock Island, about 2½ miles long, & 1¾ wide, lies near the *E* or Illinois shore, 3½ miles above Stoney, or Rock River, & is well covered with timber & of good soil: The Fort on it was built in 1815, & is a neat work, with 3 block houses, & capable of resisting any attack from Indians. It forms a part of the chain of Posts on the Mississippi, & is eligibly situated, being in the neighborhood of many tribes, & the most war like & powerful on the river. 'Twas on this Island that two of the "Winnebagos," in the month of April, shot two of our Soldiers. The murderers having been demanded of the Chief or Principal men of that Tribe, were a month since brought in by them & are now confined in the Fort, with a ball & chain attached to their arms & legs— When examined, they made a candid confession of their crime, & only demanded immediate death— I visited these fellows, & found one of them in consequence of confinement much indisposed.—

August 8th.

In the afternoon, in company with Lieut. Col. M. & Lt. P., crossed over to the "Fox Village" of 30 lodges; It is on the *E.* shore,

²⁵The Fox village was near the site of the present town of Princeton, Scott county, Iowa. (Coues, p. 26, n. 31.)

²⁶Fort Armstrong was built in 1816 and named in honor of the then Secretary of War. A post there was needed as a protection against the restless Sac and Fox Indians, then numbering about 11,800 persons, living in villages on both sides of the river near the island. A historical sketch of it by Mrs. Maria Peck may be found in the *Annals of Iowa*, 1, 3d Series, p. 602. A good description of the works is given by Long in his 1817 manuscript, *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, ii. The appearance of the fort on the beautiful wooded island was highly romantic. Gov. Ford in his *History of Illinois* compares "the white-washed walls and tower of the fort perched upon a high cliff, as seen from a distance, to one of those enchanted castles in an uninhabited desert, so graphically described in the Arabian Nights." Col. Morgan of Kearny's party had been the commanding officer at the post in 1816 and 1817. After the Black Hawk War the fort was abandoned. Since then an ordnance post has occupied the island (Rock Island Arsenal) and is today one of the most important manufacturing arsenals in the country. V. M. P.

opposite the Fort, & about 300 yards distant— We obtained horses, saddles & bridles, from the Indians, & rode to the "Rock River," 4 miles from its mouth & distant from the Fort about 3 miles—we passed over a very handsome country, having on our right an extensive rich Prairie, reaching to the Mississippi, & on our left, a gentle hill, well covered with corn, beans, &c., &c. & thickly settled—on the Rock river we found the Principal village of the *Sac Nations*²⁷—They can here muster 1,000 warriors, & they are considered the most efficient of any of the Indian warriors, being better armed, mounted, & equipped. We found them at a Feast, of which Col. M. participated, the heat prevented me from attending. Saw, in front of one of the chiefs lodges some scalps, which have lately been taken from the "Sioux," the Sacs having surprised & murdered a party of that Tribe consisting of 3 old men, 3 women, & 3 children. These two nations are now determined to go to War, & most probably some bloody battles will be fought, 'ere their difference is accommodated. We returned to the Fort at sundown. The day has been excessively hot & oppressive. Mercury at 96 in the shade.

August 9th.

Six chiefs²⁸ of the "Sacs & Foxes" dined with us, at Maj. Marston's, the commandant of the Fort, & shewed by their manners & conduct that politeness is not confined exclusively to the Whites. They ate & drank agreeably to our customs, & tho' not much used to a knife & fork, or a wineglass, they displayed not the least awkwardness in the managing of either.

We had intended leaving here today, but the oppressive heat thro' out (the mercury being at 97) prevented us.

August 10th.

Having purchased, for Six bottles of whiskey, a Canoe, 25 feet long, & 2 broad, we left "Rock Island," at 6 A. M. our party being now reduced to Lieut. Col. Morgan, Lieut. Pentland, myself & two waiters, one belonging to the Col, the other my own, & each of us seated on the bottom of the boat, with a paddle in hand to work with.

Passed "Rock River" on the East, a handsome & extensive low Prairie on the West;—a small river, called "Pine Creek." In the afternoon, reached "Prairie Island," near the W. shore, which we

²⁷This Sac village, according to Major Long (1817), was by far the largest Indian village along the Mississippi between St. Louis and the Falls of St. Anthony. Its Indian name was Makataimeshekiaklak, translated Black Sparrow Hawk, which became contracted into "Black Hawk." It contained about 100 cabins and had a population of between 2,000 and 3,000. It could furnish over 800 warriors all armed with rifles or fuseses. The famous Black Hawk was the leading chief here at this time. Both the Sacs and the Foxes cultivated vast fields of corn in this region. These tribes, whose names are usually linked together, were allies in war but otherwise had only a nominal connection. The Sacs, who outnumbered the Foxes, dwelt on the East side of the river, and Foxes on the West. V. M. P.

²⁸BLACK HAWK was one of the number in all likelihood. V. M. P.

found 10 miles long, & encamped at sundown, a few miles below the extremity of it.—made today 45 miles.—

August 11th.

Rose at the first dawn of day, & as we had all been much tormented with the mosquitoes since our landing, we started without delay— Passed the Ayauwa²⁹ river on the W. & shortly afterwards stopped to breakfast. After which the wind being somewhat favorable, we hoisted sail, but had not proceeded 3 miles, when it died away, & the Sun shone out so intensely hot, that notwithstanding our being considerably hardened & our anxiety to move on, we were obliged to stop til about 3 P. M. when we again started, & continued our course 'til dark—40 miles.

August 12th.

We were off again at day break, Passed "Pole cat river" on the W. some Traders house, a short distance below, & immediately afterwards Flint Hill (so called, from its composition), which we found 6 miles long & about 100 feet high. Stopped at old "Fort Madison,"³⁰ on the W. shore, where are the remains of nine chimneys, & some Picketts, & scattering stones, that indicate a military work once existed here. Reached the "Des Moines Rapids" at sundown, & descended, occasionally striking on a Rock, tho' sustaining no injury, passed two boats, with provisions, for Prairie Du Chien," & arrived at "Fort Edwards" at 12 at night, having made 65 miles.

August 13th. Sunday

Fort Edwards,³¹ on the E. or Illinois shore, about 1 mile above the Des Moines River & 3 below the Rapids, is in Lat 40° 21' N.

²⁹"Ayauwa" is one of the multitudinous early variations of the name Iowa. Nineteen of them are cited by Coues in his *Pike's Expedition* (p. 22) and he includes neither Kearny's rendering or the favorite "Ioway" of the early frontiersmen. Among the most nearly unrecognizable are "Aaiaoua" and "Alayvi," although "Aioe" and "Yahowa" are pretty well masked. See also Lewis and Clark, ed. 1893, p. 20. V. M. P.

³⁰Fort Madison was built in 1808, according to the best authority, by Zachary Taylor, then a 1st Lieut. in the 7th Infantry. (Coues.) The post was attacked by Indians twice in 1813. In November of that year it was evacuated and burned on account of the failure of the garrison to receive needed provisions. The ruins were visited by Long in 1817, who found "nothing but old chimneys left standing, and a covert way leading from the main garrison to higher ground in the rear, where there was some kind of outwork. In the old garden were found peach, nectarine and apple trees." The present city of Fort Madison, the seat of Lee county, Iowa, and which occupies the old site, grew up in later years. V. M. P.

³¹Fort Edwards, nearly opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River, was begun in June, 1816, the labor being done by soldiers, and was not quite completed when visited by Long in 1817. He described it as "a palisade work constructed entirely of square timber. It is intended to contain two block houses, situated in the alternate angles of the Fort; a magazine of stone; barracks for the accommodation of one company of soldiers; officer's quarters; hospital, storerooms, etc." The troops could not have remained there very long for Kearny says the post was abandoned 18 months prior to his visit. Major Forsyth in 1819 found living in the evacuated fort some families who were entitled to land for services rendered during the War of 1812. On account of the insults offered them by drunken Indians in the neighborhood, Major Forsyth recommended to Gov. Clark that half a company of soldiers under a subaltern be stationed there. The suggestion seems to have been followed, as Kearny's next entry shows. V. M. P.

Tis a small square work, with 2 block houses, & capable of containing a company of soldiers— Built in 1815 on a high commanding eminence, & surrounded by a rich & handsome country.

This Post was abandoned 18 months since, but in consequence of the murder of the 2 soldiers at Rock Island, by the Indians, & the representations made, by the factor of the hostility of the neighboring Tribes, a Lieut. with 20 men were sent here in May last.

August 14th.

In company with the Sub agent, visited the Sac village, a mile below the Fort, & on the Borders of the river. They here count about 100 Warriors. Purchased some sweet corn from the chief's squaw, & after looking at their lodges, 13 in number, their corn-fields, &c., &c. returned to the Fort, & on my way passed the remains of the Cantonment³² where the 8th Infy. were quartered in 1815 & '16.

August 15th.

At 8 A. M. we embarked on board our canoe, & descended one mile, to the mouth of the Des Moines, where we found the Steam Boat, "Western Engineer," commanded by Lieut. Graham, who came here a week since, for the purpose of taking observations, &c. Put our baggage on board, & fastened the canoe to her. Near this saw a coffin containing the bones of an Indian tied fast to the centre of a large tree which was done at the request of the deceased to preserve his fame after the extinction of his body.

Proceeded at 10 & run about 15 miles when about 1 P. M. we found ourselves on the Sand bar & from which we endeavored, but without success, to extricate ourselves. The boat has but few hands & those sick with fevers.

August 16th.

At 8 A. M. we succeeded after much exertion in getting off the Sandbar & in endeavoring to cross to the opposite shore to reach the channel, we ran on another bar about 200 yards from the one we left, & found ourselves even faster than before.

At 2 P. M., aware of the uncertainty of the Steam Boat reaching St. Louis, and our party being desirous to proceed without loss of time we took to our canoe, & having a favorable breeze hoisted sail.

³²Cantonment Edwards, to which Kearny refers, was the precursor of Fort Edwards. It was half a mile s. w. from the fort and was abandoned when the new works were completed. V. M. P.

Two miles below stopped at a settlement³³ (the first we have seen since leaving Prairie Du Chien) & engaged Four Men to assist the Steam Boat from her present situation. Passed the "Wakendaw River" on the West at which point we saw large flocks of Turkeys —after which reached "The Two Rivers,"³⁴ so called from the circumstance of their entering the Mississippi 100 yards apart. Stopped here and took some coffee, when we re-embarked, and it being after dark, passed "Hannibal," without seeing it, and at 12 at night landed and laid down to sleep, all of us being quite weary and tired.

August 17th.

Proceeded at 6 A. M; and shortly met a boat ascending the river which we boarded; found her destined for Fort Edwards. The Factor and some officers and Ladies on board.

Passed Salt River on the left, & landed a short distance below at "Louis'anna," apparently a thriving place and the capital County Town of Pike County. The Inhabitants we found mostly sick with fevers, & a keel boat being about starting for St. Louis we determined to take a passage on board. This boat is freighted with furs, and worked by six Frenchmen, commanded by a young American, whom the former pay no regard nor respect to. Passed "Clarks-ville" on the West, at dark all on board went to sleep leaving the boat to drift at will, not however 'til a watch of two had been detailed, whose duty I found consisted in sleeping more soundly than the others, the bow and stern being appropriated to them.

August 18th.

On awaking in the morning we found we had progressed but slowly during the night, not having made more than 4 or 5 miles.

In the morning passed by "Quiver"³⁵ on the West and at noon reached "Capo Gray."³⁶ At this point the river is quite narrow, not

³³The settlement was probably Wvavonda or Wavonda, so-called from the river of that name, which Kearny gives as the "Wakendaw River." The place is now La Grange, Lewis County, Missouri, a little above Quincy, Illinois. V. M. P.

³⁴"Two Rivers" was a couple of miles above a spot that became the site of a "paper town" that rejoiced in the name of "Marion City," so Coues tells us. Streets and lots galore were laid out to accommodate a great population, which however failed to take advantage of the opportunity. The place is supposed to have inspired Charles Dickens with the idea of "Eder," the immortal boom town in "Martin Chuzzlewit." V. M. P.

³⁵Not "Quiver," but *Quivre*, the French word meaning *corper*, was and still is the name of the large stream and island observed by Kearny. Many travelers, including Lewis and Clark, have fallen into the same phonetic trap. It was known also in early days as "Rivière aux Boeufs," or Buffalo River. Pike called it that. The stream comes into the Mississippi as the dividing line between Lincoln and St. Charles Counties, Missouri.

³⁶Capo Gray should be Cap au Grès. This is another French term that lent itself to conversion by Americans into an English phrase of similar sound but different meaning. Even the French fell into the habit of rendering the name "Cap au Gris," mistaking *grès*, a noun, meaning sandstone, for the adjective *gr's*, meaning gray. It was also called "Cap au Gré," an obvious error. Similar corruptions of early French terms in this region might be instanced. "Vide Poche" (empty pocket) an ancient name given the village of Carondelet (now a part of the city of St. Louis) became anglicized in many mouths into "wheat bush."

more than 300 yards wide. On the West side are the remains of old "Fort Independence,"³⁷ erected during the late war for the protection of the Frontier Inhabitants. 12 miles brought us to "Little Capo Gray" where we saw several settlements, & it being dark all hands retired to rest, the same ceremony of the appointment of watch having been gone thro' as the night previous.

August 19th.

At day break passed the "Illinois River" on the East. A short distance below this commences a ridge of Rocks (about 1200 feet high, very irregular, and forming the most antic appearances that can possibly be imagined), which continues as low as "Portage De Sioux," the shore on the west being low and sandy. This Town is prettily situated & is not more than 2 miles to the nearest point of the Missouri, being 8 above its mouth. Finding our progress to be but slow we left the Keel Boat and again taking to our canoe passed the Town of "Alton," on the Illinois side, having a large Sandbar in front of it; 3 miles further brought us to the mouth of the Missouri, which we welcomed most cordially as an old acquaintance, and at 5 P. M. reached St. Louis having come down the Mississippi from the St. Peters, a distance of 900 miles.

³⁷"Fort Independence" was one of the many temporary stockades erected in St. Charles County during the war of 1812. It is probably the same defence that is mentioned by Shaw under the name of "Fort Cap au Gré."

HENRY CLAY DEAN—1852.

We had the pleasure of listening to a couple of discourses by the Rev. Mr. Dean of Muscatine, at the Methodist church of this city on Sunday last. For beauty of diction, clearness of logic, depth of thought, force of illustration and brilliancy of imagination, we have seldom heard those sermons equalled. The weather was unfortunately so inclement that the congregation was small. Mr. Dean possesses in an eminent degree a metaphysical cast of mind united with strong reasoning faculties and vivid imagination. We understand he was a successful lawyer in the state of Virginia.—[Burlington Telegraph] —*The Western American*, Keosauqua, Iowa, April 10, 1852.

ANNALS OF IOWA

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

HISTORIC SITES SUBMERGED

In the leading article of the present issue of the ANNALS, Mr. J. P. Cruikshank of Fort Madison, Iowa, mentions important historic sites and objects that are about to be submerged in the Mississippi river. He instances places and environments about which cluster accounts of some of the earliest occurrences on Iowa soil among white people and the Indians. Those occurrences and the developments anticipated belong to two different eras. Those set forth by Mr. Cruikshank are full of interest, for they are as truth enwrapped in tradition. But they are not equal in importance to the changes he anticipates. That is, the epoch of the discovery and settlement of the shores of the Mississippi river along and for forty miles above the rapids of the Des Moines, great and important in the annals of the Middle West though that epoch is, can not equal in the final account of the Mississippi valley the epoch of the conversion of that ancient bar to navigation into an engine of economic power.

Totals in units of hydraulic or electric energy do not much interest the student of mere history nor so much enter into the historian's problems as do traditions and trends of thought. Even the conversion of great waste into the necessities and comforts of human life, being simply manufacture, has not been held in that high regard accorded changes in processes which alter the ratio of the quantity of production to that of need or enlarge the possibilities of human life.

So it is not the alteration of immense waste into useful energy we wish so much to note, although done at a cost of thirty times the ransom of a king, but rather the changes in



JOHNNY GREEN, A MUSQUAKIE CHIEF.

From a tintype presented by Sam G. Sloane to the State Historical Department of Iowa.

one lifetime of the processes by which there are now possible the new and greater achievements.

When Robert E. Lee and his engineering age surveyed the rapids and reported substantially all the physical conditions noted years later by Hugh L. Cooper in the preliminary phases of the problem of the rapids, there were used in discussions for solution only such terms as gunpowder, cut stone and lime mortar; directly connected shafts, gravity and the natural declivity of the river bed. Only mills and boats and growing crops on or adjoining streams were possible beneficiaries of any river current however modified by skill of man.

But Cooper and his age have thought and wrought in terms of dynamite. They rip up the banks and bottom of the Father of Waters and hurl the debris across the stream in form of monolith. They almost approach a Christian miracle by changing, not water into wine, but its force into that of another fluid, reversing its direction and delivering it in defiance of gravity through radii undreamed of by Lee.

The average historical student, more interested in traditions than in dividends, turns with something like emotion from the account of Mr. Cruikshank. One instinctively represents the disturbance of soil hallowed by important associations. Cultured souls the world over shuddered in contemplation of the impounded Nile backing her waters at Assuan into the temples of Philae. It took energy of thought to restore one's equilibrium and to accept the meaning of areas added to the bread bins of the ancient Hebrews, to comprehend that the waste to archaeology is compensated by a resulting boon to modern and future European life.

So the mind of the Iowa pioneer and that of the student of his life and times inclines to sadness in contemplation of the changes noted in the account of Mr. Cruikshank, the disappearance of the very setting of important scenes. A synonym for the impossible, used the length and breadth of the country, "You might as well try to dam the Mississippi," is rendered obsolete. And in witnessing all this, the sentimental mind has little pleasure until there is borne in on it the com-

prehension of the impending changes. Then the practical overcomes the sentimental. The sadness is displaced by indifference if not stimulated into eagerness for the demolition of what was for that which is to be. At this point the writer would have the Iowa public pause in its hurly-burly, stay the floods and torrents of interest in the new era, to rescue from the oncoming waters not the sites and scenes, but by mound and shaft and tablet retrieve the facts of which they speak. He would have the public go in sentiment with Cruikshank to mark these sites and then with Cooper in his course of progress to submerge them forever.

EARLY EXPLORATION OF NORTHERN IOWA.

Endeavoring to assemble in THE ANNALS as much of what students call Iowa source materials as we can, we reprint from the Missouri Historical Society *Collections* the journal of a trip in 1820 by Stephen Watts Kearny across lands now within the States of Iowa and Minnesota.

As a basis from which to better appreciate that article, we here present correspondence through Hon. Horace M. Towner, with the Department of War, disclosing information upon conditions adjoining our western border, nearly a century ago:

My Dear Mr Towner:

I observe in our files of the *Boston Weekly Messenger* for August 24th and for September 28th, 1820, references to conditions at Council Bluffs, and enclose copies of these references herewith. Will you ascertain whether the facts alluded to in these are set out in any report?

Sincerely yours,

EDGAR R. HARLAN.

Hon. Horace M. Towner,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

(Copies of the references enclosed.)

FROM THE COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Extract of a letter from Council Bluffs, June 24th, 1820.

I am glad that the fact authorizes me to state, that the troops at this post are restored to perfect health. There are not in both

corps, thirty men on the sick report, nor is there a single case of serious indisposition.

This position is, no doubt, as healthy as any part of the known world. The diseases with which men were afflicted last winter may be attributed to several causes. My own opinion is, however, that the most prominent ones were, unavoidable fatigues and exposures in ascending the river during the summer and autumn—heavy labor in constructing barracks, and being quartered in green, damp rooms, together with the intense cold of last winter. No sooner did the spring open, and the earliest vegetable unfold its bud, than the bowed down patient shook off his loathsome visitor, stood erect and was able to speed his course with the rapidity of the noble stream that fertilizes this garden of the western world.

The great and universal rise of the Missouri has driven us from our winter position. Almost the whole of the bottom lands are inundated. The flood is greater than recollected by the oldest Indian, nor do I believe that their traditions will carry them back to one of equal magnitude. The Platte is also in flood, and we tremble for Boon's-lick settlements and all the lower country.

We are engaged in removing the materials of our cantonment to the summit of the Bluff, where we are encamped, and where we shall put them up. It is quite probable we might occupy our old site for many years, with safety; but it is, nevertheless, possible, that it may be flooded the next season; hence, the propriety of effectually guarding against such a recurrence.

Our earliest planted gardens and a field of sixty acres of corn are deluged; our prospects are not, however, much blighted as our latest planted gardens, 200 acres of corn, 100 in beans, and 30 of potatoes, exhibit the most promising appearance. We shall, no doubt, gather 10,000 bushels of corn, 6 to 8,000 bushels of potatoes, as many turnips, and a large quantity of beans and other vegetables.

Capt. Magee, with a small command, is about setting out to mark a road from this position to the Falls of St. Anthony, and Lt. Fields, with a working party, is about to open the road which has been laid out to Chareton.

The Boston Weekly Messenger. August 24, 1820, p. 2.

ST. LOUIS, (Missouri) Aug. 23.—Arrived in town on Saturday, 19th, Col. Morgan, Captain Kearny, and Captain Pentland, of the United States army. These gentlemen, together with Captain Magee, left for Council Bluffs about six weeks ago, and went to the Falls of St. Anthony. They describe the country between the Bluffs and the Falls as eminently beautiful, the prairie predominating, but covered with grass and weeds, indicating a rich soil, the face of the country undulating, the streams of water clear and rapid, and occasionally lakes of living water of several miles cir-

cumference, embosomed in groves of timber, and edged with grass, and presenting the most delightful appearance in nature. They saw immense herds of buffalo and elks, sometimes several thousands in a gang. Having missed their way, they fell on the Mississippi at Lake Pepin, then went up to the Falls. The garrison there was in good health and cheerful, and had fine gardens and a promising crop on hand. Descending the Mississippi, they also saw good crops at Prairie du Chien, and among the Indians which inhabit the borders of the river. They confirm the accounts of the fine gardens and crops at Council Bluffs. Mr. Calhoun deserves well of the country for having instituted this system of cropping and gardening. It adds to the health, comfort and cheerfulness of the men and gives a certain subsistence to these remote posts. Major Bradford, who commands on the Arkansas, also arrived in town last week, and gives the most pleasing accounts of the comfort, health and cheerfulness of his garrison, and the adequate supplies which they are deriving from their own labors.—*Boston Weekly Messenger*, September 28, 1820, p. 1.

Dear Mr. Harlan:

I am enclosing you some information received this morning from the War Department.

Sincerely yours,

HORACE M. TOWNER,

Mr. Edgar R. Harlan,

Curator Historical Department, Des Moines, Iowa.

Hon. H. M. Towner,

House of Representatives.

Dear Sir:

In returning herewith the letter, received by your reference on the 29th instant from Mr. E. R. Harlan, Curator of the Historical Department of Iowa, who desires verification of certain data published in copies of the *Boston Weekly Messenger*, issued during the year 1820, relative to Council Bluffs, Iowa, I beg leave to advise you as follows:

An exhaustive search of the records on file in this office has resulted in failure to find any record of the letter from Council Bluffs, dated June 24, 1820, referred to by your correspondent. However, a letter dated June 19, 1820, from Colonel (afterward Brigadier General) H. Atkinson, 6th Infantry, commanding 9th Military District, to the Secretary of War, is somewhat similar to the letter quoted by your correspondent, in that it refers to the improved health of the command at Council Bluffs, to the effect of the floods, to the condition of the crops, to the opening of a road to Chareton and surveys to the Mississippi, and to an expedi-

tion under command of Captain Magee. A copy of that letter is enclosed herewith.

No record has been found in this office of the matter referred to by your correspondent as having been extracted from the *Boston Weekly Messenger* of September 28, 1820. * * *

Very respectfully,

W. P. HALL,
Adjutant General.

(Copy of letter enclosed.)

Council Bluffs, June 19th, 1820.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this place on the 14th inst. The troops are restored to the most perfect health. The reports of this morning, return one non-comd. officer and sixteen privates of the Rifle Regt. and two non-comd. officers and twelve privates of the 6th Reg. sick. There is not, however, a single case of serious indisposition.

The unusual quantity of snow that fell, high up on the Missouri last winter, has produced a greater rise in the river, by many feet, than has ever been known before. All the first bottom land is inundated, and our cantonment unfortunately shares the same fate. We have pitched our camp on the Bluff and are engaged in bringing up the materials of the cantonment to rebuild. The work that we shall reput up on the Bluff will be ample for all purposes of defense, and accommodations for the troops, for several years. Yet, as you contemplate occupying the post permanently, it will be well to commence, as soon as practicable, to erect barracks and works of brick. I do not think, however, that we shall be able to do much toward it the present season, as taking down and putting up again our present work, tending and gathering our crop, cutting and saving hay, erecting a grist mill, opening a road to Chareton, marking a route to St. Peters, exploring the country between this and the Mississippi, and driving up cattle and hogs to stock the post, will require all or most of our time. When the above objects are accomplished, most of which I consider of the first importance, our attention can be turned to erecting permanent works.

One of our fields of earliest corn, containing sixty acres and our first planted gardens are under water. Our principal corn field, of 200 acres, exhibits a very promising appearance, as do our last planted gardens and a field of thirty acres of potatoes. I shall put down thirty acres in turnips and finish planting amongst our corn an hundred acres in beans.

The land we cultivate is of the finest quality in the world, and if we gather as much from it as some traders say we shall, who have planted here, we shall have as much as we can waste. As soon as the crop arrives at a stage that it can be calculated upon

with a certainty, I will inform the Commissary General of the probable quantity of the several productions we shall reap.

A small party of Indians, supposed to be the Saueks, made an attack on a Mr. Pratt, a trader, some time last month, seventy miles above this. An officer was detached with a body of men in pursuit of the Indians. The report of the officer, Capt. Magee, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, gives a detailed acct. of the circumstances.

The Kamas, Ato, Iowa, Pawnee, Maha, and Sioux tribes continue to manifest the most friendly dispositions.

With the greatest respect, sir, I have the honor to be

Your mo. ob. Sergt.,

H. ATKINSON,

Col. 6th Infy., Comdg. 9th M. Dept.

The Honble. J. C. Calhoun,

Secy. of War, Washington City.

The ferry boat plying between this and the opposite river is again free to all persons living in the county. We are glad to make this announcement to our friends on the south side of the river. Everything pertaining to the boat is in good order, and with a faithful accommodating ferryman, we invite all who wish to be put across the Des Moines in double-quick time, to come along. Oregon and California emigrants will consult their interests by crossing the river at this point.—*The Western American*, Keosauqua, Iowa, April 17, 1852.

INDEX OF ALDRICH'S ANNALS.

The Historical Department of Iowa will soon issue a complete index of the ANNALS which Charles Aldrich added to the literature on Iowa. A regrettable oversight of most writers on Iowa history of the earlier times and of the compilers of county histories and similar publications has been the omission of an index portion of their work. Even the publications of the State Historical Society at Iowa City bear the same defect generally, before the advent of the influence of Dr. B. F. Shambaugh.

It is believed that those who have the ANNALS will find this index a valuable aid of which there has been great need. It will afford a better view of the richness of Iowa materials gathered by Mr. Aldrich.

The genesis of the Historical Department, of the third series of the ANNALS, and of this index will be set out in the following:

PREFACE

ORIGIN OF THE HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT OF IOWA.

In the first biennial report, 1893, Charles Aldrich, founder and curator of the State Historical Department of Iowa, detailed its origin and purpose in the following language:

Need for the Department. At the capitals of most states collections of the data for their own history, and that of surrounding regions, have been in progress for many years—in some from their first organization. Wisconsin, the model western state in this regard, has been engaged in this work fifty years. Kansas for nearly half that period. Possibly a like effort might have been instituted at the capital of Iowa, but the founding of the State Historical Society at Iowa City, in the year 1857, had the effect to inspire a belief that that organization was taking adequate care of this important interest. Such a result, however, was an impossibility, for the society was destitute of the necessary funds. True, the organization has been kept up until now. The members, individually, have done everything in their power to increase the collections. * * * All that the members could do was done, but no such institution, thus meagerly supported, can attain the ends sought. Meantime, the years were rolling by. The early settlers of the State were rapidly disappearing, either by death or removal to other regions, and all their recollections of pioneer times were fading away. Their places were occupied by new comers, who could not reasonably be expected to take much interest or pride in the Iowa of early days, for the reason that they knew little about it, and little of its history had been preserved.

Waste of Materials. No complete collection of our early public documents was in existence, and but few of the pioneer newspapers had been preserved. Precious books, which will one of these days be worth their

weight in gold, were so fading from public knowledge as in many cases to have become almost wholly forgotten. Our prehistoric pottery and stone implements were being gathered up and largely sent abroad to enrich the museums and collections of other states. Even the fossils secured by one of our geological surveys, and costly engraved plates for their illustrations—paid for by the State—met the same fate. To see and study these fossils at this time necessitates a journey to an eastern city. They would today form a most valuable addition—these "type specimens"—to a collection in our own capitol; but no effort was ever made to keep them here or at any other place in Iowa. If Iowa owned them now, no proposition to part with them would be entertained by anybody. While our statesmen upon the rostrum boasted the absence of illiteracy in Iowa, and pointed with pride to the magnificent record of Iowa soldiers during the great civil war, it was continually pleaded that this State, free from debt, could not afford to collect the necessary data for her own history, nor preserve from waste the archaeological treasures yielded by her own soil, or even mementos of our early settlers and soldiers. It is a fact not to be proud of—a strange anomaly—that so many of the public documents published by State authority prior to 1860 are not now in the capitol nor represented in any collection. Of many, not a single copy is known to be in existence, nor were the originals preserved in the offices whence they emanated. It is to stop this waste—to repair, as far as practicable, the losses which have already occurred, to build up collections incidental to such work, and contributing greatly to its usefulness and to the everyday instruction and enjoyment of the people, to save up precious materials which shall illustrate to future times the history of our own state that the efforts of the Historical Department have been devoted during the year and a half of its existence. That these are worthy ends no one, I believe, will at this day question.

Original Steps. The history of the origin of this effort may be briefly summarized as follows: In the year 1884, Mrs. Aldrich and I presented to the State, through the Trustees of the State Library, a simple Autograph Collection, proposing if it should be placed in cases in the Library, and properly cared for, to make further additions to its contents, as well as to illustrate it with portraits of the celebrities represented, adding biographical data. This offer was accepted. In due time a case was made, and later on another, from funds appropriated to furnishing the edifice. But no one else was willing to undertake to arrange the materials in the cases. I was, therefore, compelled to come to Des Moines and do this work, or let the enterprise fail. We also continued to make additions to the Collection, both by purchase and solicitation. In 1888 the two cases were filled to overflowing, and two more were needed. The legislature that session put an item in the general appropriation bill, allowing \$1,000 to be expended for the care and preservation of objects in literature, art and science, which should be presented to the State. Of this the sum of \$930 was used in building two more cases.

Moral Support. But when the Pioneer Law Makers' Association held their second reunion, in the winter of 1890, the Collection was made the subject of commendatory resolutions, in which the legislature then in session, was earnestly requested to sustain the work. A committee from that body visited the two houses and presented the resolutions. As a result of this action a bill was passed by the unanimous vote of both branches of the General Assembly, appropriating \$3,000 for this purpose, with a provision directing the collection of documents, papers, etc., "relating to the earlier days of our Territory and State." Upon its approval I was appointed by the trustees of the State Library to prosecute the work, with an allowance of \$100 per month during the year 1890 and '91. I continued, therefore, to increase and strengthen the original collection, as well as to collect data for State history. I had no rooms at the time, and the accumulations were simply piled up in a corner. At the next meeting of the Pioneer Law Makers' Association this work was made the subject of a further appeal to the legislature. Many of the leading newspapers of the State had commended it, urging the founding of a permanent Historical Department in the State House. Governor Larrabee spoke of our work very kindly in his biennial message of 1890, as also did Governor Boies in 1892.

First Legislation. As a result of this agitation a bill was introduced in the Senate by Col. C. H. Gatch of Polk county, providing for the establishment of a Historical Department, and making the original "Aldrich Collection" a part of the work. This bill passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, and the House by 67 yeas to 14 nays. It also provided for the appointment of a Curator, who should hold his office six years. The three lower southeast rooms in the capitol, originally designed for the State

Historical Society, were set apart for this purpose. The work is placed under the authority of the eight Trustees of the Iowa State Library. At a meeting held for the purpose of organizing the Department, I was appointed Curator, and with the approval of the Trustees I appointed Hon. B. F. Gue as my assistant. The new rooms were opened on the first day of July, 1892.

* * * * *

That the State should build up and fairly maintain a great Historical Museum, wherein should be secured as large collections as practicable in State and National history, literature, art, military relics and mementos, natural history, geology, archæology, numismatics, etc., as it is practicable to bring together, would seem to have become the settled belief of the people. Such an institution should be kept growing, for "a finished museum is a dead museum." *There is apparently no end to the amount of materials which may be readily obtained for this purpose. The great need is a place in which they can be safely kept and conveniently exhibited.*

In his leading editorial, Volume One, Number One, *ANNALS OF IOWA*, Third Series, Mr. Aldrich published the following:

A PRELIMINARY NOTE.

Historical Publications. In the field of historical collections and historical work our State has been very peculiarly situated. About the time of the removal of the Capital to Des Moines, a State Historical Society was organized at Iowa City, in the belief, no doubt, that it would flourish under the shadow of our great University. Possibly it might have done so to the extent that brilliant success has attended like efforts at the capitals of Wisconsin, Kansas and other Western States, but one single and simple element always necessary in every such undertaking was lacking. That there were brains enough and culture enough in the Iowa Historical Society to secure magnificent success, no man of information will for a moment doubt. The only thing lacking was money adequate to its support and the fair and logical development of its aims. This was never granted by the Legislature. Why not, we will not now attempt to set forth. Suffice it to say, that "the sinews of war" were withheld. As a result of this lack of support the State Historical Society has only accomplished what the hard work, personal generosity and self-sacrifice of a few of its individual members, none of them wealthy, brought to pass. For this they deserve unstinted praise, for they kept alive that element of patriotism which manifests itself in seeking to preserve the annals, memories and personal relics and mementos of ancestors—those who laid the foundations of the State and later defended the integrity of the nation on bloody fields. Then, in their contributions and collections, more than any others—far more than those who enjoyed the emoluments of office—have they preserved nearly all of our early written and printed records now in existence. For these excellent and fruitful labors they deserve and should ever receive the gratitude of our State. So far as publications are concerned the record of these men is one to which those who come afterward can always point with pride.

THE ANNALS OF IOWA.

First Series. In 1863 they founded, and continued until 1875, "*The Annals of Iowa*." This was a quarterly magazine of distinguished merit, and within its pages may be found more facts relating to early Iowa than can now be gleaned from all other existing sources. Its contents were made up for the most part of the recollections of leading men who had borne a part in the transactions which their pens delineated or who had known the men and women of whose good deeds they therein made a record. The regular publication of this very excellent work was suspended in 1875, solely for lack of adequate support.

Second Series. It was, however, revived in 1882, by Rev. S. S. Howe, and continued until the close of 1884. Hon. A. R. Fulton, of this city, was associated with him in its editorial management in 1883-84. Typographically "*The Annals*" was a beautiful magazine. It was plainly but very neatly printed, and for the most part each number contained a fine steel portrait of some distinguished Iowa man. Volumes of this work have become very scarce and command high prices. Many of the numbers are now difficult to obtain. Some of them, indeed, are in demand at \$5.00 each. As it looks now, the policy which cramped and finally let die so excellent a work is not to be commended. It is one, however, which

quickly consigns its own authors to the oblivion in which they would bury the memories of all who have gone before. Finally, in the year 1885 a new publication, appearing quarterly and called the "*Iowa Historical Record*," was projected by the Historical Society. It is carefully edited by Dr. Frederick Lloyd, and is a publication which eminently deserved a remunerative support. Each number contains fifty pages, and is illustrated with a portrait of some distinguished Iowan. But its outside support is unfortunately most meager and the State has done very little to keep it in existence.

But while pecuniary support must be had to insure the development and continuance alike of historical magazines and historical collections anywhere, it would seem that this can be secured more easily and naturally at the Capital than at any other point. At Iowa City the great University constantly needs and demands appropriations. What it asks is really a necessity of the times and of our theories and systems of public education. But such large demands in one direction tend almost invariably to silence those in every other. This we believe to have been the prime reason why the State has not adequately supported the State Historical Society and its meritorious work. It is a result of circumstances and not one to call for the censure of any man or men. We believe no one will deny that the Capital is the proper place for a historical collection. People are daily arriving here from all parts of our State. They naturally expect to see a great library, works of art throughout the edifice, collections illustrating our growth and progress, relics and mementos of our pioneers and the heroes and heroines of all our wars. Nothing more delights the average tax-payer than a magnificent Capitol building well filled with collections in these various directions. Evidence of this is a matter of every-day occurrence.

* * * * *

Third Series. Offers of "Our Publications in Exchange for Yours," are constantly coming to the Historical Department of Iowa; and unless some work like this should be promptly issued the State would be in the end greatly the loser. Through its pages, and by reason of its influence under proper management, it is believed that additions in value far exceeding its cost can be easily and regularly secured. These views were presented to the Board of Trustees at the last meeting. The body by a unanimous vote decided that this effort should be made, and the first number is now before the reader.

NAME—"ANNALS OF IOWA."

It was, however, deemed judicious to retain the name, "ANNALS OF IOWA," and accordingly the right to use it was secured from the owner of the copyright at Iowa City. In reviving the publication it will be our aim not only to fill its pages with the best articles we can obtain upon all topics of Iowa history, but to render it as useful as possible in building up the Department of History now in the first year of its organization in our Capitol. We enter upon this work with much misgiving—with the deepest regret that this work had not been commenced under able and zealous management forty years ago—but with the determination to make our labors as valuable as possible to the State.

Mr. Aldrich, who was born at Ellington, New York, October 2, 1828, and died at Boone, Iowa, March 8, 1908, was a practical printer and a scholar. He spent his entire active life prior to his founding of the Historical Department, as the editor and publisher of weekly newspapers. At the same time he studied and contributed articles to journals and magazines upon literature, history, natural history and other topics.

The institution he founded grew while he yet lived, even beyond his own expectations, and was housed in quarters and given equipment he had implored the General Assembly to

provide, at a cost of nearly a half million dollars. The collections, including his own magnificent gifts, have a value far beyond this princely amount.

In conducting the *ANNALS OF IOWA*, Mr. Aldrich suggested titles to many of his contributors and in the case of many others, rendered various services. The most accurate and trustworthy writers have been by him gently but firmly challenged and often corrected both in fact and in language. Until his health failed, not a word or line passed to the printer without his approval and no form was locked without his O. K.

Miss Mary R. Whitcomb became Assistant Curator in 1894, and placed her loyal spirit, finished education and marvelous industry wholly under the direction and influence of Mr. Aldrich. The merit of the journal varied little if any when its editor in his later years found it at times impossible to execute to his own satisfaction the exacting editorial demands of his strong will. Thus he collected and published for sixteen years in accordance with his plan, bringing into imperishable form and within the reach of all a mass of indispensable data upon Iowa history. What labor and pains it cost, the public will never know. But it is clear that in exchange returns, in the editorial comment, in the nearly eight hundred articles and four hundred illustrations, the people of the State received the most from Charles Aldrich during his lifetime it had received from any man.

THE INDEX.

During his last year Mr. Aldrich planned as the valedictory effort of his literary life, an index to what he deemed his crowning work, *his ANNALS OF IOWA*. The ideas of Mr. Aldrich and of Miss Whitcomb for an index were gathered together by Miss Alice M. Steele, Assistant Curator, and some preliminary work was done by her. Notwithstanding the occurrence of the death of Mr. Aldrich, the expansion of the collections throughout the new Historical Building into four times the space they had previously occupied, and the death of Miss Whitcomb all within thirteen months, Miss Steele nevertheless advanced the index. Following the death of Miss

Whitecomb the work of Mr. Aldrich and Miss Whitecomb was divided between Miss Steele and the writer, who had been appointed Assistant Curator in the spring of 1907 and had assumed the responsibility of management on March 14, 1908, under a resolution of the Board of Trustees, as follows:

Moved that in view of the death of Curator Charles Aldrich that the Historical Department of the State Library and of the Museum, the Art Gallery, the newspapers and the historical periodicals, be placed in charge of Mr. E. R. Harlan, the assistant to the Curator, during the pleasure of the Board and until the vacancy in the office is filled with all the powers granted by law to the Curator of the Museum and Art Gallery.

Miss Steele labored valiantly the while with the Index compilation and, in addition to her other onerous duties, had finished volumes one to seven when she retired from the work in November, 1910, the unfinished compiling and the "small editing" being assigned to Miss Alice Marple, whose labors with the staff began upon the retirement of Miss Steele and continue to the present time.

The work is issued by direction of the Board of Trustees for the joint purpose of commemorating the life of Mr. Aldrich and of conferring upon the general public the benefit of an adequate and accurate index to his invaluable labors.

It will be seen by reference to another column of this day's paper, that the enterprising people of Iowaville and vicinity are agitating the matter of building a Steam Boat to run on the Des Moines river. This is a laudable undertaking and we sincerely hope they will not slacken in their efforts until the snort of their boat is heard upon our river. The people along the Des Moines have long felt the want of steam boat communication; indeed it has operated as much as any one thing against the prosperity of the whole people of the valley.—*The Western American*, Keosauqua, Iowa, April 10, 1852.

NOTES.

Materials not elsewhere noted as having been received by the Historical Department during the last few months may be mentioned.

A battle flag of Company I, Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was presented by Col. George W. Crosley of Webster City.

Three tintype portraits, one of Mrs. Granger and Mrs. Oldham together, of especial interest as donor states, because of Mrs. Oldham's first husband, Mr. Marble, having been killed in the Spirit Lake massacre and herself having been one of those carried into captivity by the Indians and later ransomed by her friends; one of W. H. Granger who had a brother killed in the same massacre, and an especially fine likeness of Johnny Green, the Musquakie chief. All were donated by Sam G. Sloane of Adel.

A manuscript roster and record of the Louisville Light Artillery during its service in the war with Mexico has been deposited by Mrs. Nannie B. Howe. The volume was originally the property of Captain E. B. Howe of that organization. It embraces transactions from May 21, 1846, to May 6, 1847.

The company chest of Company C, 4th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with its contents of letters, records and muster rolls was presented by William H. Campbell of Anadarko, Oklahoma, the Captain of the company.

A collection of Kentucky or frontiersmen's rifles, genuine, used specimens, of exquisite ornamentation, some of them with flint locks and all in perfect preservation, has been deposited by Mr. W. E. Hamilton of Des Moines. These have been gathered chiefly from the Mississippi Valley and many of them from the families of Iowa pioneers.

A large banner stone incomplete in form and finish was discovered by Mr. G. C. Archer near Troy, Davis county, and

by him deposited in the collections of this Department. The axial perforation is but partially drilled.

Major S. H. M. Byers of Des Moines has deposited for temporary display his painting of the Madonna and Child, pronounced by the best American critics as a rare antique. By all who purport to fix its origin it is attributed to Annibale Caracci, who flourished in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and is distinguished in the history of painting as one of the founders of the Eclectic school. The canvas is unsigned. It was obtained by Major Byers from an ancient castle in the north of Italy, while in the government service as Consul General to Switzerland.

Among the books added recently are the Atlas of Grundy County, Goodspeed's History of Dubuque County, and History of Story County by W. O. Payne. Much of the work on Iowa county histories lately published was done here from search through the files of early newspapers, books and pamphlets. Also added are Iowa, the Home for Immigrants, 1870, published by the Iowa Board of Immigration; Prairie Farming in America, by James Caird; Early Social and Religious Experiments in Iowa by D. G. McCarty, and On the Way to Iowa, by Laenas Weld, an address delivered at Iowa City before the State Historical Society on May 25, 1910. Other Iowa material is as follows: Address delivered on the opening of Humboldt College, Springdale, 1872, by S. H. Taft; Forty-ninth Iowa Infantry (War with Spain); New Buda and Hungarians in Iowa; New Edition of Bailey's Two Hundred Wild Birds of Iowa; Pamphlet on Sioux City, by Emma Robinson Kleckner; Prohibition in Iowa, 1901; Speech on the Iowa Land Bill, by Charles Sumner; Statistical Tables of Iowa Congregational Churches, 1895; Two Years in a Slave Pen of Iowa.

Books valuable to this library are frequently out of print. Such a book was Marshall's Genealogical Guide, an English publication which was obtained after several months of systematic search of second-hand dealers.

Iowa people of Pennsylvania, Virginia or West Virginia ancestry will be interested in Cartmell's Shenandoah Valley

Pioneers and their Descendants. The Shenandoah valley was settled from Pennsylvania, the Quakers largely following this route into Virginia, North and South Carolina.

We have also received the following volumes of especial interest to the genealogical student: Historical Sketch of the City of Brooklyn and the Surrounding Neighborhood, by J. T. Bailey; History of Davidson County, Tennessee, by W. W. Clayton; Virginia County Records Publications; History of Dover, Massachusetts, as Precinct, Parish, District and Town, by Frank Smith; History of Cumberland County, Maine, by Everts and Peck; Annals of Harrisburg, by G. G. Morgan; Historic Graves of Maryland, by Helen W. Ridgely, and others.

Two interesting books from an Iowa point of view are Truman O. Douglass' *The Pilgrims of Iowa*, by the Pilgrim Press of Boston, and Rev. Emory Miller's *Memories and Sermons*, published by Jennings and Graham of Cincinnati. Mr. Douglass is a native of Iowa and his book is a history of Congregationalism in the State, a chapter being devoted to the Iowa Band. Rev. Emory Miller's book is a history of Methodism in the State.

Jay Gould's *History of Delaware County and Border Wars of New York* which was added during this period, outside of the interest attached to the name of the author, has also historical value. It was published in 1856 and contains a sketch of the early history of the county, a history of anti-rent difficulties in Delaware, with other historical and miscellaneous matter. The Delaware county, New York, contingent of Iowa pioneers and their descendants will find in this work the names of many persons and events of interest to them.

Carter's *History of York County, Pennsylvania*, is a small, rare volume, dated 1834, and has for a frontispiece a picture of the York county court-house, the building in which the American Congress sat during the gloomiest period of the Revolution.

Miss Emma Helen Blair is the editor of a book entitled, *Indian Tribes of the Upper Mississippi and Great Lakes*

Region. The book translates the descriptions given by Nicolas Perrot, French commander in the Northwest; Baequeville de la Potherie, French royal commissioner to Canada, and gives also the descriptions of Morrell Marston, American army officer, and Thomas Forsyth, United States agent at Fort Armstrong. Miss Blair assisted Reuben Gold Thwaites in the editorial work on his *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*.

An interesting book on heraldry added was Fairburn's *Royal Book of Crests of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Canada, India and Australia*. Elizabeth Bromwell's *Bromwell genealogy* contains also the genealogies of the Fullenwider, Payne and Leffler families, of whom numerous branches reside in Iowa.

Other interesting books added were: *History of Kanawha County, West Virginia, from its organization in 1879 to the present time*, by George W. Atkinson; *History of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania*, by Emily C. Blackman; *Bygone Days in Chicago*, by Frederick Francis Cook; *History of Washington County, Pennsylvania*, by Alfred Creigh; *Colonial Families of the Southern States of America*, by Stella Pickett Hardy; *Fur Trader and Trapper*, by Zenas Leonard, and *Churchward Inscriptions of the City of London*, by Percy C. Rushen.

There was made for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 as complete a collection as possible of the works of Iowa authors, which formed the nucleus of the Iowa Collection in the Historical Department. From time to time additions have been made thereto. Among the recent ones are the following:

Cat's Convention, by Eunice Gibbs Allyn; *Des Moines and Polk County, Iowa*, by Johnson Brigham; *Pigs is Pigs*, by Ellis Parker Butler; *Janet and Her Dear Phebe*, by Clarissa Dixon; *Pilgrims of Iowa*, by T. O. Douglass, Sr.; *Poems*, by Carrie L. Earley; *Opening Rose*, by Samuel Holmes; *Purchase Price*, by Emerson Hough; *Excuse Me*, by Rupert Hughes; *Sign Language and Out of the Silence*, by J. Schuyler Long; *Argosa Altrura*, by Merriek Pease; *Aladdin & Co.*,

Broken Lance, Double Trouble, In the Fairyland of America and Virginia of the Air Lanes, by Herbert Quick; Midday Dreams in the Mississippi Valley, Scrap Book and Vibrations of My Soul, by Sipko Rederus; Sage Leaves from Iowa Land, by Alvaretta Rhoads; Magical Man of Mirth and Queen of the City of Mirth, by Elbridge Sabin; In the Furrow, Lady of the Lake with Study Questions and Notes, Lay of the Last Minstrel, edited with Teaching Material, and Princess, Notes and Original Matter, by Lewis Worthington Smith.

Of these there are nine volumes of poetry, two volumes of history, twelve volumes of fiction and four text books.

A rare volume of the *Boston Chronicle* for 1768 has been added to our newspaper collection. This contains an interesting letter from Captain Jonathan Carver to his wife, dated September 24, 1767, giving an account of his stay among the Indians west of the Mississippi river, near Lake Pepin; an account of an Indian episode at New Orleans, and other occurrences there during the French and Spanish occupation. A file of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* from October, 1860-June, 1865, adds much to our Civil war material. By gift from Mrs. Charles Aldrich was a volume of *Moore's Rural New Yorker*, Rochester, giving much information in regard to agricultural methods at that time, and from C. J. Gallagher a file of the *Cherokee Home Guard*, 1893, August 4-November 10, a vigorous short-lived prohibition paper. A bound file of the *McGregor North Iowa Times*, from 1867-1888, lacking only two years, was rescued from a sale of waste paper, and preserves a valuable record of early history in northeastern Iowa. A volume of the *Washington, D. C. United States Telegraph*, 1832, January-June, was also received.

The lantern improvised by Kate Shelly for flagging the express train she saved from wreck at Moingona, Iowa, on the night of July 6, 1881, has been presented to the Historical Department by a sister, Miss Mayme Shelly. Miss Shelly has

indicated her intention of depositing the correspondence, scrap-books and other materials of her heroic sister at an early date.

When Captain Charles C. Cloutman of Company K, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, fell at the front in the charge at Fort Donelson, on the fifteenth day of February, 1862, there fell from his grasp his service sword issued to him soon after his enlistment. When his body was returned to Ottumwa, Iowa, for burial, this sword, his sash, belt and some of his letters and documents were also sent. His widow, a few days after her great bereavement, had born to her a son. The mother, still a widow, and this son live in Kansas, from which State the son Mr. Charles C. Cloutman, recently brought at the request of his mother, all these precious mementoes to deposit as a gift and for final safe keeping in the collections of the State Historical Department at Des Moines.

MORMONS.—The St. Louis Republican, alluding to the destitute and pitiable condition to which these infatuated victims to imposture have been reduced, proposes the holding of a meeting of the citizens of that city, with a view of mitigating their sufferings. What a happy after thought! Expel by brute force a weak and defenceless portion of the community from their homes and firesides, and reduce them to beggary and destitution, and then call a meeting of the psuedo philanthropic for the purpose of trumpeting forth to the world the beneficence of their charity. The proposition is in keeping with the veriest spirit of mockery.—*Iowa Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser*, Burlington, I. T. Saturday, April 6, 1839.

NOTABLE DEATHS

JOHN LEWIS YOUNG was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, June 30, 1833; he died at Leon, Iowa, June 25, 1912. In his early youth his parents removed to Indiana, both dying before he was eight years of age. He was bound out to a farmer, ran away, and apprenticed himself to the harness trade at the age of fourteen, maintaining himself at that and other occupations until through the interposition of a friend, he was taken to Kingston, Ohio, at the age of eighteen, where he attended academy for two years and continued to reside until 1852, when he removed to Oskaloosa. Here he attended Normal school for some time and in 1855 removed to Fort Madison, as a clerk in the penitentiary. He read law in Fort Madison, and in the office of Trimball & Baker at Bloomfield, and was admitted to the bar January 18, 1858. In 1859 he opened his office in Leon. He joined Edwards' Border Brigade in 1861, and as a private made several raids into Mis-couri with his company. He soon became Quartermaster. In November, of the same year, he enlisted in Co. A, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, as a private. In 1862 he returned home on recruiting service and in a few days organized a company of which he was elected Captain, serving until January 20, 1863, participating in the battles of Farmington and Iuka. In the latter battle he was placed in command of that portion of his regiment which remaned in the field, and continued his responsibility until September 19th, during the time commanding his regiment at the battle of Corinth, and receiving the commendaton of Gen. Rosecrans. On account of failing health he resigned, January 20, 1863, but very soon after his recovery, he raised a company for the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, was elected its Captain, serving in that capacity until November 18, 1865, when he was promoted to Major, while the regiment was stationed at Ft. Smith, in border service. He was mustered out at Little Rock, February 18, 1866, returning to Leon and resuming the practice of law, which he continued in association from time to time with different attorneys, including Judge Harvey, Stephen Varga, and R. L. Parrish, also promoting and for some time managing banking enterprises. In 1899 he accepted a position in the treasury department at Washington, continuing until his resignation because of poor health, in 1911.

PETER O'DOWD was born at Crosser-Lough, County Covan, Ireland, in May, 1846; he died at Independence, Iowa, April 26, 1912. He was educated at All Hallows College, Dublin, Ireland, and ordained there, June 24, 1869. He immediately emigrated to Dubuque, Iowa, and for a time was stationed at St. Raphael's Cathedral. He was later assigned by Archbishop Hennessey to various missions in the counties of Hardin, Grundy, Hamilton and Black Hawk, embracing some twenty missions and stations in his work. He was given charge of St. John's Parish at Independence in 1881 and there continued his successful and efficient service the remainder of his life. A visual evidence of his remarkable zeal is the stately new church of St. John's reared at a cost of some \$30,000.

MARSHALL HOMER BRINTON was born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1856; he died at Ellsworth, Hamilton county, Iowa, June 6, 1912. He graduated from Jefferson College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879. He removed to Hamilton county in 1884 and soon entered very extensively into the business of stock raising and banking. He became the president of the American Life Insurance Company of Des Moines. He was elected in 1893 as a representative of the sixty-third Iowa district in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, and was re-elected and served the second term. He was chairman of the committee on Banks and Banking during his first session and of the committee on Fourth Division during his second. He served during both his first and second sessions on the committees on Ways and Means and Roads and Highways. He was a very strong and positive factor in educational and religious movements, his influence being felt far beyond the immediate region of his home.

GEORGE M. GILCHRIST was born in Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, April 15, 1839; he died at Vinton, Iowa, May 29, 1912. After a common school attendance he entered Hanover College, where he was pursuing his studies as a junior when he responded to the call for volunteers and joined the Third Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, Co. E, in June, 1861. He served valiantly until honorably discharged in February, 1865. He rose from a private to be Captain of his company. The parents of Judge Gilchrist had removed to Benton county, Iowa, in 1856, and on receiving his discharge he returned to Iowa and began the study of law with the late Judge John Shane as his tutor, and after assiduous application was admitted to the bar in 1877. He was soon after made county judge and at the abolition of the office became county auditor and discharged the duties of this office until January, 1870. He served as city

attorney of Vinton for several terms. When Judge L. G. Kinne resigned from the District Bench of the Seventeenth Judicial District, Judge Gilchrist was appointed by Governor Larrabee to the position and served with marked success. At the expiration of the term he retired to the practice and remained active until 1907.

DR. SEAMAN ARTHUR KNAPP was born in Essex county, New York, December 16, 1833; he died at Washington, D. C., on April 1, 1911. He was educated at Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vermont, and at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated in 1856. The next year he became a teacher of mathematics and Greek in the Collegiate Institute at Fort Edward, New York, and in 1860 became interested in its management. In 1863 he purchased the academy at Poultney, renamed it Poultney Female College, and for two years successfully conducted it. He then suffered a reverse of health, closed out his interest in New York and removed to Iowa to a farm he purchased near Vinton in Benton county. He served as pastor of the First Methodist Church in Vinton for two years and as superintendent of the Iowa School for the Blind for six years. He again retired to his farm and also engaged in agricultural writing. In the spring of 1880 Dr. Knapp began his work on the faculty of the State Agricultural College at Ames, and was in charge of the Department of Agriculture. In 1883 he served as president. In 1885 he established some demonstration farms on lands in southwestern Louisiana in which he was interested, and thereby became interested in the increase of agricultural products then in cultivation and in the adaptation to the South of plants and products not receiving attention there. In 1898 the Department of Agriculture sent him to the Orient to examine agricultural resources and he brought therefrom several new varieties of products, and for their introduction he established farms. In 1901 he was again sent to Japan, China and India, and upon returning he organized in southern States and among the farmers a system of co-operation for the demonstration of methods of culture of the grains he introduced, and for all modern agricultural products and processes. For the carrying out of these policies he induced the general Government to appropriate \$350,000, and the General Educational Board and other private persons to donate the further sum of \$213,000. Dr. Knapp's remains were returned to Ames and after a funeral service in the Assembly room of the Agricultural Hall of the College were interred in the college cemetery.

HERMAN H. FAIRALL was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, January 23, 1860; he died at Iowa City, Iowa, February 2, 1912. He was graduated in August, 1861, from Jefferson College, Connors-

burg, Pa. He at once united with the Pittsburg Conference and was stationed near the Virginia border until 1864. In 1865 he was transferred to Upper Iowa Conference and was pastor at Waterloo, Monticello and Decorah before 1871, when he resigned and traveled through Palestine and adjacent territory. He contributed letters to a Chicago paper while abroad and to Methodist publications after his return, his travels forming bases of lectures he delivered extensively during his remaining years. He was made secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union which supported missionaries in Italy, Greece and Mexico. For twelve years this work engaged him and in 1880 he wrote his history of Italy, a volume of 840 pages. He founded the *Iowa Methodist* in 1882, a non-official Methodist publication, continuing in its editorial management for twenty-seven years. He organized the Clear Lake Chautauqua and was actively engaged in its management until a few months prior to his death. He lost no interest, influence or efficiency as an advocate of good in social or political fields by being a consecrated, devoted and vigorous preacher of the gospel.

MORRIS WILLIAM BLAIR was born in Illinois Military District, (now Schuyler county), Illinois, June 20, 1825; he died near Kossuth, Des Moines county, Iowa, March 6, 1912. In 1836 his parents removed to the land which he later acquired and on which he resided until his death. His life began in most primitive conditions but by native strength of mind and character, and with an unusual intellectual industry he became a well educated man. He had a bent toward historical and genealogical study, contributing valuable materials to a number of publications, notably to the *Genealogy of the Sharpless Family, 1862-1882*. He was appointed an assessor of internal revenue in President Lincoln's administration, resigning 1865. He was the treasurer of his school district for the forty years prior to his death. He was a grandson of William Blair, a soldier of the Revolution, and an ancestor of the sixth generation was a parent of Daniel Defoe, the English writer.

DANIEL ALEXANDER LA FORCE was born May 17, 1837, in Lexington, Indiana; he died at Ottumwa, Iowa, March 10, 1912. His parents were born in Kentucky, the father, Daniel G., of French Huguenot descent, whose genealogy presents most interesting features of the contribution of that part of French blood to American life, the most noted in line being Duc La Force, commander-in-chief of Huguenot troops in struggles for maintenance of their Protestant faith. Daniel G. La Force removed with his family in 1843 to a farm in the northwest corner of Van Buren county. They were among the first to settle permanently on the "New Purchase" ground.

Dr. La Force took the course at Wesleyan College, then began the study of medicine in 1857 in Ashland, Wapello county, also attending lectures at the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was for a time located in Colorado, but completed his studies at Keokuk in 1863, and after graduation was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. Hospital. In 1864 he was commissioned assistant surgeon, then promoted to surgeon of the 56th U. S. C. troops, then soon transferred to the U. S. Hospital at Helena, Arkansas, of which he was given full charge on May 8th, and continued throughout the war, being mustered out September 15, 1866. After residing at Mt. Pleasant, Burlington and Ashland for various periods, he removed in 1884 to Ottumwa, where he made his home thereafter. In the latter year he was elected to the House in the Twenty-first General Assembly. He was mayor of Ottumwa twice, and in all fraternal, social, professional and business circles was a positive and progressive factor.

STEWART GOODRELL was born in Des Moines, Iowa, August 5, 1857; he died there, August 12, 1911. Mr. Goodrell was the son of the prominent Iowa pioneer, Stewart Goodrell, one of the commission to locate the capital at Des Moines. He established his house adjoining the capitol grounds, and in the house he built was born, married and died the subject of this sketch. Mr. Goodrell graduated at the Iowa State University in 1880. He was an expert in all phases of insurance and as such served for ten years as head of the department of insurance in the office of Auditor of the State of Iowa very materially improving the administrative value of the office, and strongly and beneficially affecting insurance legislation during the term. He withdrew from public service to engage in the management for the largest insurance companies of departments of their business in Chicago, New York and Los Angeles. After loss of health he returned to Des Moines, and there remained until his death.

LEONARD FLETCHER PARKER was born at China, New York, August 3, 1825; he died at Grinnell, Iowa, December 11, 1911. His ancestry was of Puritan and Revolutionary stock. At four years of age his father died and he was reared by his mother on her little farm, and at twenty-one years of age he went to Oberlin with small pecuniary resources, graduating in 1851 with the degree of A. B. His Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of A. M. in 1860 and D. D. in 1895. He intended when in college to become a missionary, and in 1852 accepted an assignment to Siam, but physicians consulted at the time on account of a lapse in his health pronounced him rapidly declining from consumption and his mission-

ary plans were discontinued and his studies were interrupted. He however, recovered his health and accepted a place as superintendent of schools at Brownsville, Pa. He removed to Grinnell, Iowa, in 1856, where he engaged in the management and instruction of a school from which came Iowa College, now Grinnell College. In 1860 this college opened with Prof. Parker as principal, twelve of his former pupils entering the freshman class, part of whom received the first degrees conferred by the college, in 1865. From 1858 to 1862 Prof. Parker taught six hours a day, five days in the week and also acceptably filled the office of superintendent of schools of Poweshiek county, and was an active member of the Board of Trustees of the State University. He was president of the Iowa State Teachers' Association in 1866. He enlisted in Company B, Forty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry and was made First Lieutenant. He was elected to the House in the Twelfth General Assembly, was appointed chairman of the committee on education and given membership on the committees on printing and reform school. In 1870 he was made Professor of Greek and Latin on the faculty of the Iowa State University. For seventeen years as Professor of these languages and of history he exerted a tremendous spiritual and moral, as well as intellectual influence upon the student life of the University. He returned to Grinnell in 1887 as Professor of History and continued in that chair for about ten years, when he retired from active teaching. He was the founder and permanent president of the Poweshiek County Historical Society, and the author of numerous works, among which are a history of Higher Education in Iowa and the History of Poweshiek County.

CHARLES W. BOUTIN was born at Chester, Vermont, November 8, 1839; he died at Des Moines, Iowa, January 4, 1912. He learned the carpenter's trade and while in that calling volunteered in the First Vermont Volunteers, and was with it throughout its three months' service. Being honorably discharged as a Corporal, he immediately reenlisted in Company K, 4th Vermont Infantry and became at once First Lieutenant. Fifty-two months and twenty-three important battles, including Gettysburg, Chickamauga and the Wilderness, and eight months in Libby and three in Macon prison, promotion through the grades of captain and major to colonel by brevet, is his remarkable war record in brief. He was county auditor two terms. In the National Guard of Iowa he served as Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the Sixth regiment. He was a brilliant Mason, a member of the Grand Army and of the Loyal Legion. He died in service as Custodian of Public Buildings and Property, under appointment of Governor B. F. Carroll.

KATE SHELLY was born in county Tipperary, Munster Province, Ireland, September 25, 1865; she died at Moingona, Boone county, Iowa, January 21, 1912. In 1866 her parents emigrated to America and to the home where Miss Shelly died. The father was killed in a railway accident several years later. On the night of July 6, 1881, a freight train on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad was wrecked in a washout at Honey Creek, near the Shelly home. The sixteen year old girl on her own initiative improvised a lantern from parts of an ordinary lantern and a miner's lamp, breasted a drenching rain storm to the site of the wreck, and found the only surviving member of the crew, the engineer, clinging to a tree. Both knew of the impending arrival of an express train and of the only means of warning being at the station Moingona, a mile distant, across the Des Moines river. Her lantern failed her while at Honey Creek, and she made her way along the railroad grade, and on her hands and knees across the four hundred foot bridge with the warning which saved the express train. The railway company presented her with a one hundred dollar honorarium, for some years employed her as its station agent at Moingona and continued its courteous attention throughout her life. The Nineteenth General Assembly voted her two hundred dollars in cash, a gold medal and its thanks. Her life was that of a modest, useful citizen.

DEWALT SHONTZ FOUSE was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., in November, 1840; he died at Lisbon, Linn county, Iowa, March 12, 1912. He was educated at Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., but discontinued his studies to enlist in Company C, 53d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He rose from Sergeant to First Lieutenant, and for great part of his service was Acting Adjutant of his regiment. He was honorably discharged, then entered Mercersburg Theological Seminary, graduating in 1867, removing at once to Iowa, where he served in the Reform Church ministry at Tipton, Lisbon and in that general locality for the remaining forty-five years of his life.

JOHN MARTIN BRAYTON was born at Newport, New York, September 15, 1831; he died at Delhi, Iowa, September 18, 1911. He was a son of Smith Brayton, a surveyor and farmer. He was educated at Whitestown seminary, Whitestown, New York, and Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, from which institution he received the degree of A. M., some time after his graduation with the degree of LL. B. in 1853. He removed to Delhi, Delaware county, Iowa, in the fall of 1854 and became a member of the law firm of House, Brayton & Watson, continuing in this connection until 1864. He was elected as a Republican to the Iowa Senate in 1863, serving two

terms. He served as judge of the Ninth Iowa District from January 1, 1871, to July, 1872. He was a man of strong and broad mind, was interested in many improvements of culture and was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

SAMUEL HOUSTON HARPER was born near Zanesville, Ohio, April 23, 1843; he died at Ottumwa, Iowa, December 17, 1911. At the age of ten his family removed to a farm near Ottumwa, where the remainder of his youth was spent. He enlisted in Company B, Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry in June, 1863, and by promotion attained the rank of Captain, serving until honorably discharged in February 1866. Very soon after the close of the war he entered the hardware business in Ottumwa, first as a clerk, then for himself in association with various other persons until 1892, when the firm of Harper & McIntire was formed and still continues, Captain Harper having been the controlling factor in its growth into one of the largest wholesale hardware establishments in the State. His fine ability and his standing as an honorable and trustworthy man drew to him such connections as the presidency of the Agency Savings Bank, vice presidency of the South Ottumwa Bank and the Phoenix Trust Company, directorship in the Iowa National Bank, Iowa Savings Bank, Dain Manufacturing Company, United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Chilli-cothe Savings Bank, Ottumwa Y. M. C. A., Ottumwa Cemetery Association, the Open Door Rescue Mission and the Ottumwa Public Library Board. He served in the Iowa Senate most efficiently during the 29th, 30th and 31st General Assemblies. Among memorable measures for which he labored was that for the appropriation for the erection of the Historical, Memorial and Art Building. He was commander of the Iowa Department G. A. R. in 1905 and of the Loyal Legion Iowa Commandery, in 1906. He was a presidential elector and a delegate to the national monetary conventions at Indianapolis in 1896 and 1898. He was serving most successfully as Mayor of Ottumwa at the time of his death.

STEPHEN PARKER O'BRIEN was born in Brown county, Ohio, December 24, 1825; he died at Ames, Iowa, March 17, 1912. He enlisted for the war with Mexico in Company C, Indiana Infantry, Captain John Osborn, serving through the war, and engaging under General Zachary Taylor in the battle of Buena Vista, February 22 and 23, 1847. He removed to Story county, Iowa, in 1852, was admitted to the Story county bar by Judge J. C. McFarland in May, 1854, being the first lawyer admitted. On August 4 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 23d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was made First Sergeant, promoted to Second Lieutenant, then to First Lieutenant,

in which rank he was honorably d'scharged April 11, 1864, because of disabilities, as the result of wounds received in the battle of Black River.

JONAS SEELY KNAPP was born at Elmira, New York, September 6, 1821; he died at Los Angeles, California, February 5, 1912, while on a visit there. He was the second son of General John H. and Harriet Seely Knapp. He went with the family to Blossburg, Pa., for a short time and then to visit his sister at Penn Yan, New York, as there were better schools there. He came west with the family, arriving at Ft. Madison, Iowa, October 9, 1835, and always after lived there. For many years he has been acknowledged as the oldest resident of Ft. Madison. He retained the farm his father entered, one-third of which he inherited, and the other two-thirds he bought from his mother and brother John. October 31, 1844, he was united in marriage to Mary Stewart of Ft. Dodge, and five children were the issue, all of whom are living, though only one in Ft. Madison. Mrs. Knapp died July 23, 1906. Jonas S. Knapp had a remarkable memory, especially for faces and names, and was intimately acquainted with and could call by name almost every man, woman and child who now lives in Fort Madison or ever had lived there for any length of time.

H. E. K.

WILLIAM GIDEON CROW was born in Tennessee, July 2, 1837; he died at Eldon, Iowa, January 22, 1912. He removed to Appanoose county, Iowa in 1856, and then to Eldon, Iowa, in 1872. At the age of twenty-six he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Iowa Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, was promoted to seventh Corporal May 1, 1865, and mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, on July 21st, of the same year. From 1872 to 1882 he was a locomotive engineer on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and in the latter year engaged in the mercantile business at Eldon continuing until 1890. In 1891 he was elected to the General Assembly as a member of the House of Representatives and was reelected in 1893. He was one of the organizers of the Eldon District Fair and served the community in many ways as a promoter of patriotic and moral movements.

JOHN F. BOEPPLE was born in Germany, July 23, 1854; he died at Muscatine, Iowa, January 30, 1912. He was a native of Ottensee, near Hamburg, and there learned the trade of a horn turner. He removed to America in 1887, locating at Columbus Junction. While engaged as a farm laborer he collected some fresh-water clam shells and after extemporizing a foot lathe on the principle of those he had operated as an apprentice in Germany, he cut the first

blanks and made the first buttons from the fresh-water clam, in the Mississippi valley. He engaged the attention of William Molis, of Muscatine, to his work and disclosed the possibilities of the industry which appealed to Mr. Molis sufficiently to cause an arrangement of co-partnership between the two gentlemen on January 26, 1891. Out of this arrangement grew one of the greatest industries whose beginning has been in Iowa. Mr. Boepple, like pioneers of many other industries, did not fully reap the benefits of his invention, and the purely commercial manufacture, with its competition against the sea shell product and of local factory against local factory, soon caused his retirement and his employment as a shell expert in the government biological station at Fairport, Iowa, where his service continued until his death. He brought about the practical displacement of the sea shell by the fresh-water shell, and caused the employment of more persons in his industry and allied callings than are employed in all other combined industries in the city of Muscatine. He was an expert in his line, an assistant to Hon. Nelson Dingley in the framing of the Dingley tariff bill, and formed the acquaintance of President McKinley in the discharge of his duties as a government employe.

BENJAMIN BILLINGS RICHARDS was born at Milton, Saratoga county, New York, August 30, 1823; he died at Dubuque, Iowa, March 16, 1912. He was educated at Bennington and at the age of fifteen became a teacher in the district schools of New York. He became the first principal of the Caryville Seminary and professor of mathematics at the age of eighteen. At Caryville he prepared to enter the junior year at Yale but was diverted to Milwaukee, where he began the study of law in 1848 and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1854 Mr. Richards removed to Dubuque and engaged in the real estate business, associated with others for a part of the time. He was nominated for Congress in opposition to Senator Allison in 1862 and the two conducted their campaign through the joint debate system. Mr. Richards was elected to the General Assembly in 1863, as a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1865 as a member of the Senate. He was again an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, this time against Col. David B. Henderson. He withdrew from the Democratic party in 1896 and was not thereafter a public factor in party sense. Mr. Richards was the first president of the Dubuque National Bank and founded other banks in northern Iowa. He served in other capacities of a public nature including that of a member of the Board of Education of Dubuque. He was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church and was a delegate to the convention which elected Bishop Lee the first bishop in Iowa. He was a broad, deep, strong, eloquent, useful man.



SCENE OF PREHISTORIC EXPLORATIONS, HARRISON COUNTY, IOWA.



Excavators, Harrison County, Iowa, prehistoric works.

Left to right—Rev. S. H. Cross, Dr. C. S. Kennedy, Frank Pick-
enbaugh, Robert F. Gilder, in charge,
Rev. C. S. Lyles.